

Valley



Herald.

C. A. WARNER,

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Proprietor.

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BISHOP, Proprietor. Fourth street, between Jackson and Robert Streets, St. Paul, Minn. Board one dollar per day. Good stabling and barn attached. Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the country.

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Attorney at Law.
Chaska, Minn.
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W. B. GRISWOLD.

Attorney at Law.
Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrearages, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also taxes paid for Non-Residents, Chaska, Minn., Sept. 23rd, 1861.

J. A. SARGENT.

Attorney at Law.
Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrearages, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE

upon short notice all kinds of Job Printing, from a mammoth Poster to a Wedding Card, and in a style unsurpassed.

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

NO. 18.

Poetry.

BURNSIDE.

God bless the noble General now
The army who follows him,
Who have led our soldiers on
With willing hearts and hands.

With hearty cheers and brave resolves,
In battle's stern array,

They will march on for victory,
And win it in a day.

No longer will they stand and wait
In idleness and rust,

But they will onward though they fall,

To keep their words and guns

In action clear and bright;

They were not made for mere parade,

But practice in the fight.

Camp life is not a life for men
Who long to do or die.

And see the banners of the cause
Cowering in the sky.

They wish to grapple with the foe,

And prove themselves to ron—

Not calmly sit, as it were,

And wear his patience out.

Thank God! I have found a home,

Home for a soldier, for a hero,

In which the soldiers of the North

May prove their nerve and strength;

Not waste away, with hope deferred,

In most inglorious case,

Or meet within their winter tents

Home-sickness and disease.

The General who commands them now

Will spend not in delay

The golden hours that, once unused,

Never prove availing.

And will the present time,

And wield it while he can;

Not distant from the Southern rear

Will be the Northern van.

Bronxine will rush upon the foe,

In battle or retreat,

And you shall hear with joyful ear,

His drum-beat, his trumpet-peal,

As he never shall forget to be.

For long and weary days,

But like comet's dazzling beams,

Advancing, soar, and blaze!

PARK BENJAMIN.

38 Savages Expiate their Crimes on the Scaffold.

CONFESSIONS OF THE CONDEMNED—RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES—PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH.

THE EXECUTION

Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the St. Paul Pioneer we clip the following full and graphic description of the execution of the thirty-eight condemned Indians at Washington.

On Monday last the thirty-nine Indians sentenced by the President were selected out and confined in an apartment separate and distinct from the other Indians.

About half-past two o'clock, Col. Miller, accompanied by his staff officers, ministers, and a few others, visited them in their cell for the purpose of reading to them the President's approval of their sentence, and for the delivery of such messages to absent relatives as each one might desire to send.

THE LAST INTERVIEWS OF THE CONDEMNED WITH THEIR FRIENDS.

Wednesday, the 24th, was set apart for the interviews between the condemned and such of their relatives and friends as were confined in the main prison; for the purpose of exchanging adieus, and for the delivery of such messages to absent relatives as each one might desire to send.

Major Brown was present during the interview for less feeling was displayed than at the interview of Wednesday.

The idea of allowing women to witness their weakness is repugnant to an Indian, and will account for this.

The messages sent were principally advice to their friends to bear themselves with fortitude and refrain from great mourning. The confidence of many in their salvation was again reiterated.

BAPTISM OF PRISONERS.

On Thursday evening the ordinance of baptism was solemnized by the Catholic priests present, and received by a considerable number of the condemned.

Some of them entered into the ceremony

with an apparently earnest feeling, and an intelligent sense of its solemn character.

All seemed resigned to their fate, and depressed in spirits. Most of those not participating in the ceremony sat motionless, and more like statues than living men.

FRIDAY, EXECUTION DAY—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS.

On Friday morning, we accompanied

the Rev. Father Ravoux to the prison of the condemned. The whole number

were sitting and lying about, in pairs,

and disposed as comfortably as their chained condition would permit.

There was very little conversation kept up among them, though occasionally one

would mutter a few words to another in unintelligible jargon.

As a crowd they sat and lay there, smoking their pipe as unconcernedly as if they were engaged in council over some unimportant matter of tribal concern. Absolutely impassive, smoking and rarely muttering, as if their lease of life was eternal, and not bounded by three or four short hours.

The Reverend Father spoke to them

of their condition and fate, and in such terms as the devout priest only can speak.

He tried to infuse them with courage—bad them to hold out bravely

and be strong, and to show no sign of fear.

While Father Ravoux was speaking to them, old Tazoo broke out in a death-wail, in which one after another joined, until the prison room was filled with a wild, unearthly plaint, which was neither of despair nor grief, but rather

a paroxysm of savage passion, most impressive to witness and startling to hear,

even by those who understood the language of the music only.

During the lulls of their death song, they would resume their pipes, and with the exception of an occasional mutter, or the rattling of their chains, they sat motionless and impassive; until one among the elder would break out in the wild wail, when all would join again in the solemn preparation for death.

Following this, the Rev. Dr. William

son addressed them in their native tongue; after which they broke out again in their song of death.

This last was thrilling in the extreme.

The trembling voices,

the forms shaking with passionate emotion,

the half uttered words through set teeth, all made up a scene which

their death song upon them was almost magical. Their whole manner changed after they had closed their singing, and an air of cheerful unconcern marked all of them. It seemed as if during their passionate wailing they had passed in spirit through the valley of the shadow of death, and already had their eyes fixed on the pleasant hunting grounds beyond.

As their friends came about them, they bade them cheerful farewells, and in some cases there would be peals of laughter, as they were wished pleasant journeys to the spirit-land. They bestowed their pipes upon their favorites, and so far as they had, gave keepsakes to all. Major Brown said there was as much of laughter and fun as if they were going to a feast.

While we were there, the chains were cut from them and their hands bound behind them. White-Dog begged to be left free, without tying, and it seemed a mortification to all when they were bound. One, right in front of us, with a smiling face, which nothing seemed to change, trembled all over, even while he smiled as the irons were struck from him, and his arms were pinioned. The half-breeds were most visibly affected while these preparations for the gallows were in progress.

They had evidently taken great pains to make themselves presentable for their last appearance on the stage of life. Most of them had little pocket mirrors, and before they were bound, employed themselves in putting on the finishing touches of paint, and arranging their hair according to the Indian mode. All had religious emblems, mostly crosses, of fine guilt or steel, and these were displayed with all the prominence of an exquisitely religious. Many were painted in war style, with bands, and beads, and feathers, and were decked as gaily as for a festival.

None were admitted within the prison besides the priests, the reporters, and the officers and men of the provost guard. They expressed a desire to shake hands with the reporters who were to write about how they looked and acted, and with the artist who was to picture their appearance. So we had to go through the ordeal of shaking hands with the thirty-nine. The hands of most were of the natural warmth, while those of others were cold as ice. Nearly all, on shaking hands would point their fingers to the sky, and say as plainly as they could, "We going up." White Dog told us it was Little Crow who got them into the scrape and now they had to die for it. One said to us there was a Great Spirit above who would take him home, and that he should die happy. Thus the time passed during the tying of hands, and striking off the manacles.

At a little after nine o'clock, the Reverend Father Ravoux entered the prison again, to perform the closing religious exercises. The guard fell back as he came in, the Indians ranging themselves around the room. The Father addressed the condemned at some length, and appeared much affected. He kneeled on the floor in their midst, and prayed with them, all following and uniting with him in an audible voice. They appeared like a different race of beings while going through these religious exercises. Their voices were low and humble, and every exhibition of Indian bravado was banished.

THE HOUR CALLED.

While Father Ravoux was speaking to the Indians, and repeating, for the hundredth time, his urgent request that they must think to the last of the Great Spirit before whom they were about to appear,

Provost Marshal Redfield entered and whispered a word in the ear of the good priest, who immediately said a word or two in French to Henry Millard, a half-breed, who repeated it in Dacotah to the Indians, who were all lying down around the prison. In a moment, every Indian stood erect, and as the Provost Marshal opened the door, they fell in behind him with the greatest alacrity. Indeed a notice of release, pardon, or reprieve could not have induced them to leave the cell with more apparent willingness than this call to death. We followed on behind them, and as those at the head of the procession came out of the basement at the opposite side of the gallows and directly in front, we heard a sort of death-wail sounded, which was immediately caught up by all the condemned, and was chanted in unison until the scaffold was reached. At the foot of the steps there was no delay. Capt. Redfield mounted the drop, at the head, and the Indians crowded after him, as if it were a race to see who would get up first. They actually crowded on each other's heels, and as they got to the top, each took his position, without any assistance from those who were detailed for that purpose. They still kept up a mournful wail, and occasionally there would be a piercing scream. The ropes were soon arranged around their necks, not the least resistance being offered. One or two, feeling the noose uncomfortably tight, attempted to loosen it, and altho' their hands were tied, they partially succeeded. The movement, however, was noticed by the assistants, and the cords re-arranged. The white caps, which had been placed on the top of their heads, were now drawn over their faces, shutting out forever the light of day from their eyes. Then ensued a scene that can hardly be described, and which can never be forgotten. All joined in shouting and singing, as it appeared to those who were ignorant of the language. The tones seemed somewhat discordant,

and yet there was harmony in it. Save the moment of cutting the rope, it was the most thrilling moment of the awful scene. And it was not their voices alone. Their bodies swayed to and fro, and their every limb seemed to be keeping time. The drop trembled and shook as if all were dancing. The most touching scene on the drop was their attempts to grasp each other's hands, fettered as they were. They were very close to each other, and many succeeded. Three or four in a row were hand in hand, and all hands swaying up and down with the rise and fall of their voices. One old man reached out each side, but could not grasp a hand. His struggles were piteous, and affected many beholders.

We are informed by those who understand the language, that their singing and shouting was only to sustain each other—that their was nothing defiant in their last moments, and that no "death song," strictly speaking was chanted on the gallows. Each one shouted his own name, and called on the name of his friend, saying in substance, "I'm here! I'm here!"

THE EXECUTION.

Captain Burt hastily scanned all the arrangements for the execution, and motioned to Major Brown, the signal officer, that all was ready. There was one tap of the drum, almost drowned by the voices of the Indians—another, and the stays of the drop were knocked away, the rope cut, and with a crash, down came the drop. One rope broke, but not until the neck of the victim was dislocated, whose body came down on the drop with a heavy thud, and a crash of the boards. There was no struggling by any of the Indians for the space of half a minute—the only movements were the natural vibrations occasioned by the fall.

In the meantime a new rope was placed around the neck of the one who fell, and having been thrown over the beam, he was soon hanging with the others. After the lapse of a minute, several drew up their legs once or twice, and their was some movement of the arms. One Indian, at the expiration of ten minutes, breathed, but the rope was better adjusted, and life was soon extinct. It is unnecessary to speak of the awful sight of thirty-eight human beings suspended in the air. Imagination will readily supply what we refrain from describing.

REMOVING THE BODIES.

After the bodies had hung for about half an hour, the physicians of the several regiments present examined the bodies and reported that life was extinct.—Soon after several United States mule teams appeared, when the bodies were taken down and dumped into the wagons without much ceremony, and were carried down to the sand bar in front of the city, and were all buried in the same hole. The half-breeds were buried in one corner of the hole, so that they can be disinterred by their friends.

The whole military part of the programme was carried out in the best style. There was no confusion, and every detachment knew its appointed place and stuck to it. We have never before seen a finer military display in the State. Many detachments came from a long distance, and had a hard tramp of it, and also were not very comfortably quartered in Mankato. Much credit is due to Col. Miller, as well as to all other field officers, for the excellence of their arrangements for the execution, and the good order which everywhere prevailed.

Everything was conducted in the most orderly and quiet manner. As the drop fell the citizens could not repress a shout of exultation, in which the soldiers joined. A boy soldier, who stood beside us, had his mother, and brothers and sisters killed; his face was pale and quivering; but he gave a shout of righteous exultation when the drop fell.

The people who had gathered in great crowds, and who had maintained a degree of order that had not been anticipated, quietly dispersed as the wagons bore the bodies of the murderers off to burial. Few, we take it, who witnessed the awful scene will voluntarily look upon it like again.

CONFESSIONS AND PROTESTATIONS OF THE CONDEMNED.

The following is a synopsis of the conversations held with the condemned prisoners by the Rev. S. R. Riggs, and written out by him for publication, as an authentic record of their dying confessions and protestations:

1. Te-he-de-cha (One who forbids his House) says he was asleep when the outbreak took place at the Lower Agency. He was not present at the breaking open of the stores, but afterwards went over the Minnesota and took some women captives. The men who were killed there, he says, were killed by other Indians.

2. Ptan-doo-ta, alias Ta-joo (Red Otter,) says he was with the party that killed Patwell and others. Ma-za-bom-do killed Patwell. He himself took Miss Williams captive. Says he would have violated the women, but they resisted. He thinks he did a good deed in saving the women alive.

3. Wy-a-fah-ta-wa, (His People,) says he was at the attack on Capt. Marsh's company, and also at New Ulm. He and another Indian shot a man at the same time. He was at the battle of Birch Coolie, where he fired his gun four times, and at Wood Lake twice.

4. Uln-han-shon-ko-yag-ma-ne, (One who walks clothed in an Owl's Tail,) says he is charged with killing white people, and so condemned. He does not know

certainly that he killed any one, but was in all the battles. That is all he has to say.

5. Ma-za-bom-do, (Iron Blower,) says he was down on the Big Cottonwood when the outbreak took place, but was present at the killing of Patwell and others, but denies having done it himself. He thinks he did well by Mattie Williams and Mary Swan, in keeping them from being killed. They now live and has to die, which he thinks not quite fair.

6. Wah-pa-doo-ta, (Red Leaf,) is an old man. He says he saw some men after they were killed about the Agency. But did not kill any one there. He started down to the Fort, and went on to the New Ulm settlement. There he shot at a man through a window, but does not think he killed him.

7. Wa-he-hna, (do not know what this name means,) says he did not kill any one. If he had believed he had killed a white man he would have fled with Little Crow. The witnesses lied on him.

8. Sna-ma-ic, (Tinkling Walker,) says he was condemned on the testimony of two German boys. They say he killed two persons. The boys told lies, he was not at that place at all.

9. Ta-tay-me-ma, (Round Wind,) was condemned on the testimony of two German boys, who said they saw him kill their mother. The old man denies the charge—says he was not across the river at the time, and that he was unjustly condemned.

10. Rda-in-yen-ea, (Rattling Runner,) says he did not know of the uprising on Monday, the 18th of August, until they had killed a number of men. He then went out and met Little Crow, and tried to stop the murders but could not. The next day his son was brought home wounded from Fort Ridgley. He forbade the delivery of the white captives to Paul when he demanded them, and he supposes that he is to be hung for that.

11. Do-wan-sa, (The Singer,) says he was one of six who were down in the Swan Lake neighborhood. He knows that they killed two men and two women, but this was done by the rest of the party, and not by himself.

12. Ha-pan, (Second Child, if a son,) says he was not in the massacres of New Ulm nor the Agency. He was with the company who killed Patwell and his companions. He took one of the women—O-ya-tay-ta-wa killed Patwell.

13. Shou-ka-sea, (White Dog,) says that his position and conduct at the fort were misunderstood and misrepresented; that he wanted peace and did not command the Indians to fire on Capt. Marsh's men; that another man should be put to death for that. He complains bitterly that he did not have a chance to tell the things as they were; that he could not have an opportunity of rebutting the false testimony brought against him.

He says that they all expected to have another trial—that they were promised it. That they have done great wrongs to the white people, and do not refuse to die, but they think it hard that they did not have a fairer trial. They want the President to know this.

14. Toon-eu-e-chah-tag-ma-ne, (one who walks by his grandfather,) says he took nothing from the stores except a blanket. He is charged with killing white persons, but he did not. They were killed by another man.

15. Eta-doo-red (Red Face,) says he went with others to the stores, but did not kill any one.

16. Am-da-cha, (Broken to Pieces,) says he was doctoring a girl when he learned about the outbreak at the Lower Agency. He went with others and brought some things from Mr. Forbes' store. He fired his gun only twice, but thinks he did not kill any one.

17. Hay-pe-dan, (The Third Child if a son,) says he was driven into the outbreak by being called a coward. He went across the Minnesota river and took two horses, and afterwards captured a woman and two children. He tried to keep a white man from being killed, but could not. He was at the ferry when Marsh's men were killed, but had only a bow and arrows there. He was in three battles and shot six times, but does not know that he did not kill any one.

18. Mash-po-o-ke-ma-jin, (Who Stands on the Clouds,)—Cut nose—says that when Little Crow proposed to kill the traders, he went along. He says he is charged with having killed a carpenter; but he did not do it. He fired off his gun in one of the stores. He was out at Hutchinson when his son was killed. He was hungry and went over the river to kill an ox, when there he saved Mr. Brown's family.

19. Henry Millard, a half-breed. Henry says he went over the Minnesota river with Baptiste Campbell and others. They were the authors of the outbreak. He tried to keep them from killing white people, but only succeeded partially.

20. Wa-she-choon, (Frenchman,) says he did not know anything about killing white people. He is to die for no crime. He was very much affected.

21. Ta-tay-hoo-dan, (Wind Comes Home,) says that the men of Rice Creek were the authors of the outbreak. He tried to keep them from killing white people, but only succeeded partially.

22. Pa-za-koo-tay-ma-ne, (One who walks prepared to shoot,) says that he was out in a war party against the Chippewas when the outbreak took place.

23. Ma-ka-ta-e-na-jin, (One who stands on the Earth,) is an old man. He says he has not used a gun for years. He was down at New Ulm, but did not kill any one. He had two sons killed. He wants to have the truth told.

24. Toon-kan-ko-yag-e-na-jin, (One who stands Clothed with his Grand-father,) says he was in the battle of Birch Coolie. He was also in the battle of Hutchinson, but does not know that he killed any one.

25. Na-pa-shne, (One who does not flee,) says that at the time of the outbreak he was quite lame; that he was not engaged in any of the massacres. He was not engaged in any of the battles but was forced with others to come down to the Yellow Medicine before the battle of Wood Lake. He dies for no faults of his own.

26. Wa-kan-tan-ka, (Great Spirit,) says he was not present in the commencement of the outbreak. He was along with the company which came down toward New Ulm. He saw the men in two wagons killed, but he did not kill any one. He says the witness before the Commission testified that he killed one of those men but the witness lied on him.

27. Toon-kan-ko-yag-e-na-jin, (One who stands Clothed with his Grand-father,) says he was in the battle of Birch Coolie. He was also in the battle of Hutchinson, but does not know that he killed any one. He was at the ferry when Marsh's men were killed, but had only a bow and arrows there. He did not kill any one. He did not know that he did not kill any one. He is to die for no crime.

28. Ho-tan-in-koo, (Voice that appears coming,) says he did not have a gun. He was at the Big Woods, and struck a man with his hatchet after he had been shot by another man. He did not abuse any white woman.

29. Khay-tan-hoon-ka, (The Parent Hawk,) says he did not kill any one. He was down at Fort Ridgley. He was also over at Beaver Creek and took horses from there, but did not kill the men.

30. Chan-ka-hda, (Near the Woods,) says he took Mary Anderson captive after she had been shot by another man. He thinks he did a good deed in saving the women alive.

31. Wa-she-choon, (Frenchman,) says he did not know anything about killing white people. He is to die for no crime.

32. A-e-cha-ga, (To Grow Upon,) is charged with participating in the murder of an old man and two girls. He made neither confession nor denial.

33. Ho-tan-in-koo, (Voice that appears coming,) says he did not have a gun. He was at the Big Woods, and struck a man with his hatchet after he had been shot by another man. He did not abuse any white woman.

34. Deacon Peterson, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE upon short notice all kinds of Job Printing, from a mammoth Poster to a Wedding Card, and in a style unsurpassed.

20,000 Bushels of wheat wanted at

Wheat with the grain.

told that a white man was coming on the road. They went out to meet him; but the first who came along was a half-breed. Then came along Mr. Gleason, and Mrs. Wakefield. His friend shot Mr. Gleason and attempted to fire on him, but his gun did not go off. He saved Mrs. Wakefield and the children; and now he dies while she lives.

21. Baptiste Campbell went over the Minnesota river with four others. They were sent over by Little Crow, and told to get all the cattle they could, and kill every white man—if they did not the Soldier's Lodge would take care of them.

22. O-ya-tay-a-kee, (The Coming People,) is charged with striking Patwell with his hatchet after he was shot. This charge he denies.

23. Ma-hoo-way-ma, (He comes for me,) says he was out in one of the raids towards the Big Woods. He did not kill any body, but he struck a woman who had been killed before.

24. Wa-kin-yan-wa, (Little Thunder,) says that he is charged with having murdered one of Counsel's children, but the child is still living. He has seen the child since, he was before the Military Commission. He has done nothing worthy of death.

25. Little Crow, (The Thunder,) says that he is charged with having murdered one of Counsel's children, but the child is still living. He has seen the child since, he was before the Military Commission. He has done nothing worthy of death.

26. Haa-bin-hday, (To make a Rattling Noise Suddenly,) says that he was up north at the time of the outbreak and did not come down until after the killing of the whites was past. He was at the battle of Wood Lake. He says he is charged with having killed two children but the charge is false.

27. O-ya-tay-a-kee, (The Coming People,) is charged with striking Patwell with his hatchet after he was shot. This charge he denies.

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The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.



CHASE, MINNESOTA.

SATURDAY, : : : JANUARY 3, 1863

War News.

The President says he could not postpone his emancipation proclamation if he would, and he would not if he could. We may expect it in a day or two.

Maj. Gen. Banks and his fleet have landed at New Orleans. Gen. Banks assumes command of the department of the Gulf, superseding Gen. Butler, who will immediately go North!

The Mississippi Gun-boats are collecting near Vicksburg, and land forces are moving toward the city from different directions. An attack by land and water is momentarily expected. That city taken, and the river is open its entire length.

The army of Arkansas under Blunt and Herron have moved over Boston Mountains driving the enemy across the Arkansas river, capturing three steam-boats laden with supplies, and 100 prisoners. The boats and supplies were burned.

In Tennessee nothing of importance is transpiring. Guerrilla raids upon our forces stationed at unimportant points, and for the purpose of interrupting railroad communication continue unabated.

No news from the Army of the Potomac.

TWO SOLDIERS BURNED TO DEATH.

We learn that privates Joseph Bonny and Edwin A. Fessenden of Company D, 10th Reg't Minn. Vol's stationed at Henderson, were burned to death in the jail of that town on the 23rd ult. It seems that the men were placed there by the commanding officer for misconduct, and being intoxicated set fire to the jail. The citizens in trying to break open the door, failed, and so bruised the lock that when the key was produced, it failed to open the door, and before they succeeded in gaining an entrance, one of the men had died and the other expired about two hours afterwards. They were reckless men and victims to their own folly.

General Order, No. 74.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINN.
Adjutant General's Office,

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17th, 1862.

1. All quartermasters and commissaries and all persons who have served in any such capacity during any period of the Indian War, in behalf of any of the State forces, and all other persons into whose possession any State property, or any property for which the State is expected to make payment, may have come, are directed to report forthwith to this office their doing so, and the expenses. Such report must contain a full statement of all horses, goods, supplies, implements, equipments, and articles of every kind, purchased on behalf of the State, or received from the State authorities; the prices agreed to be paid for the same, so purchased, and what has been done with the same, as well as those that have been taken by impressment. The report must likewise show the amount of horses, goods, supplies, implements, and articles of every description, still remaining on hand, together with a list of the same and their value hereof as nearly as may be. In case any portion of the property enumerated has been lost, the report must state definitely in what manner the loss occurred.

II. Such quartermasters, commissaries and other persons having received or taken State property, or property for which the State is expected to make payment, will, without delay, report to the State Arsenal, at St. Paul, all such reports, excepting provisions, which may still remain on their hands.

III. Until the foregoing instruction are complied with, measures will be taken to prevent, as far as possible, the payment of any claims for compensation of services rendered as quartermasters or commissaries, or by persons into whose hands State property or property for the payment of which the State is to be made responsible, has fallen, or been placed in any manner.

IV. All persons are requested to give information to this office, of any such property as has been heretofore mentioned or specified, known to be still in the possession of individuals, or of any act of disobedience in this order.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
OSCAR MALMOS,
Adjutant-General.

Papers throughout Minnesota are authorized to copy once and charge the State.

HOME JOURNAL, FOR 1863—SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.—We call the attention of our readers to the following inducements offered by the proprietors of the *Home Journal*, to those who subscribe at this time. They say:

"In consequence of the enormous rise in the price of white paper, and all the materials used in the production of the *Home Journal*, we are reluctantly compelled to

raise the terms of subscription. Hereafter it will be issued at two dollars and fifty cents a year, in advance; and single copies will be sold at six cents each. Those, however, who, on receipt of this notice, promptly comply with our present terms of publication, (two dollars a year, in advance) and remit that amount at once, will receive the *Home Journal* for the next twelve months without further charge. This privilege however will not be afforded to subscribers after the first of February next." MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton Street, New York.

Local Intelligence.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

GEO.—The editor of this paper, Hon. CHAS. A. WARNER, left to-day for Saint Paul, to take his seat in the Senate as the new member elected from this District, thereby leaving the HERALD in charge of the "devil," and the rest of the boys for an indefinite time. Our readers must, therefore, overlook any larks and errors that may occur, and rest assured that we will endeavor to run the "machine" to the best of our knowledge and belief, so help us—John Rolgers!

OUR NEW DRESS.—We present our readers this week with the HERALD in its "new dress," which, we think, greatly improves its appearance and value.—

We have dispensed with all our old stuff, and now have type that any one can read without the aid of goggles. We would say to our readers, that a new dress for a newspaper cannot be obtained for song; neither can it be bought for a sum that would purchase a dress for the fashionable belle even in this age of most extravagant hoops; but instead, the ready "John Davis" is required, and a handsome sum at that; and we feel convinced that as we have been to so much expense and pains to please them, they will endeavor to please us, in turn, by promptly paying their subscription!

CHRISTMAS.—This day was, in a variety of ways, celebrated in this 'burg.' Some attended church, —right! some went riding, some visiting, some attended social parties, some spent the day on the ice,—all about semi-right; a very few got gloriously tight,—just the opposite from right; a great proportion spent a good part of the day in discussing the merits of some poor departed turkey gobbler, finishing up their inquiries on plum-pudding, mince-pies, &c., &c. Take it all in all, the citizens of Chaska spent the day in a very becoming manner and, we believe, to the enjoyment of all.

PERSONAL.—We noticed our friend Maj. Baxter, of the Shakopee Argus, in town a few days since. He was looking in apple-pie order, and had on a brain-fried new hat, which goes to show that the Argus is covering expenses. We wish the Major, as far as he is concerned, abundant success in the newspaper business, peculiarly speaking, but in politics—nay!

OUR FRIEND L. H. Griffin, of the "Carver House," (in Carver) was in town a few days ago, looking remarkably substantial, in his substantial suit of satinet, and we infer that the "Carver House" is doing a substantial business, and that L. H. knows how to keep a substantial Hotel.

NO PAPER.—Owing to a rush of work in the shape of a huge tax-list week-before-last, (which delayed us last week) we did not publish anything but an extra last week. Better and more of it hereafter, however.

HON. CYRUS ALDRICH, M. C., will accept our thanks for value received, in the way of interesting public documents.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have received the January number of this universally popular magazine, and we can毫不迟疑地 pronounce it the finest and most talented work published anywhere. Messrs Ticknor & Fields seem determined to excell every thing they have yet offered during the coming year. Their January number contains an immense amount of the very best reading matter, among which we might mention, "Happiest Days," "Recollections of Woman," "The Sleeping Sentinel," "Iron clad Ships and Heavy Ordinance," "The Soldiers Rally," and a very many other good things, too numerous to mention. In short we would say to all who wish a top sh if literary work, subscribe for the ATLANTIC! Terms for single copies per year \$3. Address Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Land for Sale.

275 acres of good Farming Land situated in eight miles of the Minnesota River, on the south arm of Minnetonka Lake four miles from Excelsior; said land will be sold in parcels or together; time will be given on a part of the purchase if desired. For particulars call on address.

CHAS. A. WARNER.

Chaska, Minn., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Henry Young's CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASE, MINNESOTA.

HAVING now on hand and for sale a large and choice stock of goods—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, Groceries & Provisions,

Crockery, and Stoneware. Iron, Nails, Glass, and Tinware.

HARDWARE, Boots & Shoes, Hats, & Caps etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living price, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market price.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

CHASE, Sept. 18, 1862. v1 n3

C. L. YALE, JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

YALE & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER! FINDINGS,

Saddlery, Hardware, &c.

CORNER OF THIRD & ST. PETER STREETS

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

OAK AND HEMLOCK

LEATHERS; FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CALF AND KIP

Always on Hand.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, PITTSBURG COAL, AGENT

CULTURAL INSTITUTE, &c., &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

Figues, Smeades and Kensington Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chains, Anvils, Vises, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock Island Clipper Pliers.

Which are so well and favorably known, all of

which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

20—y

FAIRCHILD & PLEASE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS;

st. Paul, Minn.,

FOR PRIVATE SALE OR AUCTION.

Merchants' stocks, household goods, and com-

modities, of every character, solicited from the

Minneapolis bankers and merchants.

W. M. R. MILLER,

AUCTION

and Commission Merchant.

Third Street,

Between Jackson and Robert,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Money advanced on consignment.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Shakopee, — — — Minnesota

SHERIFF & FERNSHALL,

Proprietors.

General Stage and Northwestern Express

Office.

Go to HOLMES' where you will get the cele-

brated Belle Plaine Plows at manufacturer-

prices.

GRAN and Produce of all kinds are

taken as fast as delivered, at Warner's

or address.

CHAS. A. WARNER.

Chaska, Minn., Oct. 1st, 1862.

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275 acres of good Farming Land situated in

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CHAS. A. WARNER.

Chaska, Minn., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mortgage Foreclosure and Sale

Name of Mortgagor—David 's Ellis.

Name of Mortgagor—F. E. Field.

Mortgage dated—April 20, A. D. 1857.

Mortgage recorded—May 8, A. D. 1857, at 11 1/4

163, 164 and 165, in the Office of Deeds of

Deeds of Carver County, Minnesota.

Description of mortgaged premises—the south

east quarter of section No. eight (8) in township

Nineteen hundred and sixteen (116) of range No.

Twenty-six (26), situated in Carver county, Min-

nnesota.

Amount claimed to be due on said mortg

age is two hundred and seventy-six dollars

(\$276).

Defaut having been made in the conditions

of said mortgage by the non-payment of the

sum thereby secured, and no proceedings at law or

in equity having been instituted to recover the

same, and no garnishee, or any party thereof.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will

be foreclosed and that the said mortgagee will

be entitled to all the rights and powers granted

by virtue of the power of sale contained in said

mortgage, and provided that the said mortgagor

will be entitled to all the rights and powers

granted by virtue of the Statute of Limit

MY CHILDREN.

BY J. C. HOLLAND.

Have you seen Annie and Kitty,
Two merry children of mine?
All that is winning and pretty
Their little person combine
Annie is kissing and clinging,
Dozens of times in a day,
Chattering, laughing, and swinging,
Romping and running away.
Annie knows all of her neighbors,
Dainty and dirty alike,
Leans on the shoulder of the jokers,
Says she, "dear little Mikes!"
Annie is mad for a flower,
Eager to pluck and destroy—
Cuts paper dolls by the hour,
Always her model—a boy!
Annie is full of her fancies,
Tells most remarkable lies,
(Innocent little romances),
Startling in one of her size.
Three little prayers we have taught her,
Graded from Winter to Spring;
Oh, you should listen my daughter
Saying them all in a string!
Kitty—ah! how my heart blesses
Kitty, my lily, my rose!
Wary of all my caresses,
Chary of all my caustos.
Kitty loves quietest places,
Whispered sweet nothings to chairs,
And with the gravest of faces,
Tells old Carlo his prayers.
Matronly, motherly creature!
Oh, what a doll she has built—
Guiltless of figure or feature—
Out of her own little quiet.
Nought must come near it to wake it;
Noise must not give it alarm;
And when she sleeps, she must take it
Into her bed, on her arm.
Kitty is shy of a caller,
Uttering never a word;
But when alone in the parlor,
Talks to herself like a bird.
Kitty is contrary, rather,
And with a smile, a smile,
Muttered "I don't," to her father,—
Eying him slyly the while.
Loving one more than the other,
Isn't the thing, I confess;
And I observe that their mother;
Makes no distinction in dress,
Preference must be improper,
In a relation like this;
I wouldn't toss up a copper—
(Kitty, come, give me a kiss!)

SHEEP.

Perhaps this counsel is supererogatory just at this time. All wool-growers and their neighbors are fully aware that at present prices, few of any other branches of agricultural industry are more remunerative. The unprecedented demand for woolen goods consequent upon the necessities of the immense armies now on the field and being raised, is still further enhanced by the scarcity of cotton, which brings woolen fabrics into more general use. How long this exceptional state of things may continue, it is impossible to predict with certainty; but there is good reason to suppose that even if the long-wished-for peace should be proclaimed within the next six months, the demand for woolens will almost certainly be such as to give a paying return for investment in sheep. One fact alone speaks volumes in favor of sheep raising. There has been imported into the United States from foreign countries, wool and woolen goods to the average amount of \$35,000,000 to \$45,000,000 for the last three years, equivalent to the yield of at least 13,000,000 sheep. It is stated by Daniel Needham, Secretary of the Vermont Wool Growers' Convention, that the average annual increase of population in this country requires the wool of 3,000,000 sheep. If these figures be only approximately correct, they demonstrate the slight danger of an overstock of sheep for many years to come. The present and prospective high tariff will keep up the price of American grown wool, to much higher figures than have prevailed hitherto.

The scarcity of mutton has, as would be expected, been aggravated by the rise in wool. We say aggravated, because year by year before the breaking out of the war, it had been more and more difficult to procure a supply of good mutton at reasonable prices. At present this article is one of the luxuries. Very wisely, few care to sell when prospects for keeping are so good. Even if the wool market should return to its ordinary level, or below it, there is abundant encouragement for sheep-raising.

Of course, each must be governed by the circumstances of his locality, but also in deciding to invest in sheep, and also as to the best breeds. Thus, the average cost per head, per annum, of keeping sheep, is estimated as follows:—In Illinois, 60 cents; Iowa, 75¢; Michigan, \$2; Virginia, 60¢; New Jersey, 60¢; Pennsylvania, 50¢; Maine, \$1; California, 75¢; Vermont, \$1.30.

In Vermont, after trying almost every breed, the majority of wool-growers give the preference to the Spanish Merino, as yielding the largest return for wool. Where mutton is the principal object, as in the vicinity of large cities, larger middle-wooled breeds, like the Southdowns are preferable. The latter breed probably combine the desiderata of both wool and mutton in a higher degree than any other raised in this country. With the additional security which the tax upon dogs will give, we may safely say the prospects of the sheep interest in this country are better than ever before. A word to the wise is sufficient.—American Agriculturist.

An officer of the Maine 25th, observing a soldier belonging to a regiment encamped near by industriously scratching himself, interrogated thus: "What's the matter, my man—fleas?" "Fleas?" said he, in a tone of uttermost scorn: "do you think I am a dog—a sir, then i like."

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFault having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated April 26th, 1857, by William F. Mowatt to Jacob S. Chamberlain and by said Chamberlain duly assigned to Phoebe T. Watson, together with the note and interest thereon, and by virtue of the assignment thereof was duly recorded in the office of Register & Deeds in and for Carver County, Minnesota, January 25 1858 at ten o'clock a.m., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 464, etc., covering a lot of land of section two (2) in township 116, range 23, containing 90 and 50-10 acres, all lying in Carver county, of which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice \$299.56, as per note of said Mowatt, dated April 26th, 1857, due at date, and secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, now therefore:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage, and under the laws of the State of Minnesota, the same will be foreclosed at a sale at public auction in front of the Post-office in Chaska, in said Carver County, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock, A.M., of so much of said mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy said note and mortgage with due regard to the terms and dates previous to the day of sale, as per copy of notice given to the holder, to show cause, if any there be, why the holder, or said Petitioner should not be granted, and that the holder, or said Petitioner, should be made liable to all persons interested, of the pendency of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the VALLEY HERALD, a weekly newspaper published at Chaska, county and State aforesaid for three successive weeks previous to the day of sale, as per copy of notice given to the holder, to show cause, if any there be, why the holder, or said Petitioner should not be granted, and that the holder, or said Petitioner, should be made liable to all persons interested, of the pendency of said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the VALLEY HERALD, a weekly newspaper published at 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Valley

Herald.

C. A. WARNER,

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

Proprietor.

VOL. 1.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

NO. 19.

The Valley Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT

CHASKA - - - MINNESOTA.

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6 months	80
3 months	50

REASONS OF ADVERTISING:

5 Square (10 lines or less one time	\$.75
each subsequent insertion	.40
One column one page	10
Half " "	5.00
Fourth "	2.00
Business cards not over 5 lines	5.00
over 5 lines and under 10	7.00
over 10 lines and under 15	10.00

JOB PRINTING.

We have, in connection with our establishment, a good Job Office, with an extensive variety of type suitable for

POSTERS, BILL BILLS, CARDS,

BALL TICKETS, and Blanks,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

which we will execute in a neat and workmanlike manner, either

PLAIN OR IN COLORS,

And upon short notice.

JAMES DELEMATER.

Justice of the peace, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOB WORK?

Of all kinds, neatly executed at this office.

CHASKA BREWERY.

Fritz & Ulmer, proprietors. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN A. DUNKLEE.

Dealer in Wood and hoop poles, Chaska, Minnesota.

BAVARIAN HOUSE.

Paul Metzger, proprietor, Walnut street, haske, Minnesota.

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WACONIA HOUSE.

H. BERREAU, Proprietor, Waconia, Carver county, Minnesota.

CARVER HOUSE.

L. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, Corner of Broadway and Third Streets, Carver, Minn.

BATES HOUSE.

J. W. BATES, Proprietor. Fare good and charges moderate. Glencoe Minn.

FRED. GREINER.

Sheriff of Carver County. Office in the court-house, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOHN NEINSENGER.

Butcher, Dealer in Fresh and salt meats, German sausages, &c., &c., Chaska, Minn.

MATTHIAS GOETZ.

Boot and shoe maker. Repairing neatly done on short notice, Chaska, Minnesota.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and provisions, Boots, shoes, Hats, caps, etc. Cash paid for grain and produce. Chaska, Minn.

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Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, provisions, and Liquors of all kinds. The highest price in cash paid for Barley. Chaska, Minn.

LAGER BIER SALOON.

TWO Glasses of Lager for Five Cents. Be Sebastian Orson, Proprietor, Corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, Carver, Minn.

HOLMES & BRO.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and General Merchandise. Commission Merchants, Carver, Minn. (See Advertisement.)

L. M. & J. H. BROWN.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law. Office in Wright's Brick Block, Corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota.

RICHARD MARVIN.

IMPORTER and Wholesale and Retail dealer in China, Glass, and Quisensware. Third and Bench streets, between Cedar and Wabashaw, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

BEN Endres, Proprietor. First Street, near the tree, Shakopee, Minnesota. Notice to the traveling public—good stabling and water attached to the house.

E. WALTON,

DEALER in Dry Goods and Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, and Glass, &c. Storage and Commission Merchant, Carver, Minn.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE
upon short notice all kinds of Job Printing, from a mammoth Poster to a Wedding Card, and in a style unsurpassed.

CITY HOTEL.
BISHOP, Proprietor. Fourth street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn.
Board one Dollar per day. Good stabling and barn attached. Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the country.

ST. PAUL HOUSE.
J. EDER, Proprietor, Shakopee, Minnesota. Table supplied with the best market affords prices in accordance with the times.

Good stabling and water for teams.

BLANKS FOR SALE.
We have for sale, a large and full assortment of Blanks of all kinds. Warrantees and Quit-claim Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, with and without water clause, etc., etc., which we sell at St. Paul prices.

R. H. CHITTENDEN.
Attorney at Law.
Chaska, Minn. Office hours, 4 to 9 P.M.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
SHAW & HUNT, Proprietors.
CORNER of Third and Jackson Streets. St Paul, Minnesota.

Stages leave this house daily for all part of the State.

CABINET WARE ROOMS.
HIRSCHER & Peters, Holmes street, one door north of the American House, Shakopee, Minn. Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Ware, wanted to be good, and sold as low as anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Shakopee, July 13, 1861.

W. B. GRISWOLD.
Attorney at Law.

Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrangements, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also taxes paid for Non-Residents.

Chaska, Minn., Sept. 25th, 1862.

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Dealer in Wood and hoop poles, Chaska, Minnesota.

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Paul Metzger, proprietor, Walnut street, haske, Minnesota.

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S. K. PUTNAM.
Wholesale & Retail Dealer
—IN—
CHOICE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS

CORNERS THIRD and Market STs.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of goods PURCHASED IN

NEW-YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS LOW FIGURES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. K. PUTNAM,
St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, NAILS AND GLASS.

HOLMES & BRO.,

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PACKETS.

CORNER FIRST AND BROADWAY, CARVER, MINN.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

FOR CASH.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO

have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS Goods,

OF EVERY VARIETY OF QUALITY!

WILL BE SOLD

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.



CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

SATURDAY. : : : JANUARY 10, 1863

SLAVES DECLARED FREE.

We publish this week the proclamation of the President declaring the slaves free in most of the Southern States. This act, by all earnest and loyal men will be hailed as an omen of eventual success in our country's cause. It commands our armies to recognize and enforce the freedom of those who were whipped to the task of riveting anew their own chains by supporting this rebellion with their unpaid labor.

Now the slaves will find succor in the army of the Union; now the bondmen of the South will no longer be submitted to their masters when found within our lines, but on the contrary no master will dare to pursue them far from his own dwelling; hence wherever our forces march whether they hold their position permanently or not, the slaves will be emboldened to leave without license and when once out of the reach of their drivers the proper authorities will see that they are not left to go again into bondage; they will be allowed to follow in the wake of the army in whatever direction, by reverses or successes, it may be induced to move.

To rid ourselves of the burden of their support, colonization or employment in the loyal districts must be resorted to. To declare them free and allow them to remain and labor for rebels even as hired servants would not weaken the motive power of the rebellion as would colonization.

Slavery no longer exists, in name, in those States, nor will it long exist in fact, the grand aim of the army being the enforcement of the Presidential edict as a means to the desired end.

The proclamation is simply a command to the army to strike at the evil and remove it. If we are to believe the St. Paul Pioneer, however, the President had ended the rebellion completely by a stroke of the pen, and yet in the same breath it says he has increased the army to Five and a half millions of men.

Increased for what purpose?

If the rebellion is ended what need of more troops? The fact is that paper essays to perpetuate a burlesque upon it and place its author in a contemptuous and ridiculous light. When we read this burlesque, and had taken into consideration the fact that the proclamation was issued at the suggestion of Cabinet officers and other of the first men in the land, we were reminded of the late communication in vindication of Col. Aldrich. There, it was the opinion of "Jo. Wheeck" vs "Honest Old Abe," and many others of equal notoriety and veracity, and the disparity in this case we consider equally great. Nevertheless the proclamation will not be withdrawn but Butler, Hunter, Banks and the like will make it a living institution.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE-- FIFTH SESSION.

TUESDAY, January 6, 1863.

SENATE.—The members elect convened at the Capitol at 12 o'clock M., and were called to order by Lieut. Gov. Donnelly.

All members were present, and were sworn in and proceeded to organize. E. B. Ames was elected Secretary, E. W. Somers Ass't Secretary, E. McMurtry Enrolling Clerk, John McClure Engrossing Clerk, Benjamin Chambers, Sergt at Arms, Charles L. Weed Fireman, Rev. J. O. Rich Chaplain, Fred. Drisoll Incidental Printer. The Governor reported that he would deliver his annual message on the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Called to order at 12 o'clock M., 41 members sworn in by Atty' General Cole. The House then proceeded to organize. C. D. Sherwood was elected Speaker, A. B. Webber Chief Clerk, Solomon Snow Ass't Clerk, A. Strecker Enrolling Clerk, W. W. Prindle Engrossing Clerk, Geo. C. Whitecomb Sergt at Arms, J. H. Stark Fireman, Geo. F. Bisco Chaplain, Fred. Drisoll Incidental printer.

Several resolutions in reference to organization, rules, time of meeting &c., were passed and the House adjourned.

The Terms on which Mr. Seward is Willing to End the War.

In his dispatch to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, dated August, 1862, Mr. Seward states upon what terms the Administration are willing to bring the war to a close. He says:

"We deplore the sufferings which the war has brought, and are ready and anxious to end the contest. We offer the simple terms of the restoration of the Union, and division of the crimes committed against us, as soon as may be compatible with public safety."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, on the 22d, day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated parts of States, if any, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid issue a proclamation designating the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people there respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of qualified voters of States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong controverting testimony, be deemed conclusive that such State and the people thereof are not in the rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in time of actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, have publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above-mentioned order, designated by the States and parts of States the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion with the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, New Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as Western Virginia, and also the counties of Bermuda, Portsmouth, &c., which excepted points are for the present precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I order and declare all persons held as slaves within the designated States and parts of States, henceforth shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts as said service.

Sincerely believing this to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

W. M. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

—
LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

HELENA, Jan. 2, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 7.

The battle is still raging at Vicksburg, but with no decisive results. Our forces took the main battery and rifle-pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterwards repulsed, and so lost the ground they had gained. Five cannons were taken, spiked, and lost again.

Gen. Morgan and Col. B. Wyman are killed. Col. Morgan L. Smith and Capt. Gwin are wounded, but not mortally.

Both armies rested on Monday night, after hard-fight all day.

Our troops are still confident of victory. Price and Van Dorn commanded the rebels. It was rumored that Sherman was being largely reinforced by regiments of Grant's cavalry. Gunboat's are not doing much for the army is well posted, and protected in the flank and rear, and won't yield the contest until Vicksburg is in its possession.

Our loss in killed and wounded so far is estimated at 3,000.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—The news from Vicksburg is one day later. The rebels concentrated all their force from Grenada, Jackson, and along the line of road, amounting to 65,000, at Vicksburg.

This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday, and forced him to fall back to the first line of rebel intrenchments.

The fortifications extend back from the city six miles.

The Fourth Iowa lost 600 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Smith was wounded in the breast.

There was fighting on Tuesday morning, after Gen. Sherman had fallen back; but it was thought that he could maintain his position until reinforced. The report that he had been reinforced by Gen. Grant was incorrect.

A Frenchman says that the carelessness of the Briton's dress arises from there being so much foggy weather that one cannot see.

Major General McClellan and Pope, with their families, are now in New York City.

It's a shame, husband, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes!" "Don't say a word about it, wife; the least said the soonest mended."

War News.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

The Memphis Bulletin, just received here, states that the steamer Rattler had arrived there direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening, the 29th, Dec.

Fighting had been going on for five days, it having commenced on Monday, the 24th, and continuing up to Wednesday. When the Rattler left, Gen. Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and was firing on the fourth and last line of defence.

The firing on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, where the enemy had intrenched, had ceased, and the indications were that the rebels had surrendered. This position lies just two miles from Vicksburg. Between this position and the city, there is nothing but the trestle works of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications, Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad. This work was successfully accomplished.

Sherman was reinforced Sunday night, the 29th, by nine thousand men from Grant's army, which were sent to him by the river. The whole federal force now at Vicksburg is forty thousand.

According to the latest accounts, Sherman had captured ten guns, and seven hundred prisoners. Nothing had been heard from the forts below.

The steamer Judge Lawrence was fired into on passing Milletsburg. In retaliation for the outrage, the Rattler burnt the town.

Gen. Sherman with a force of six thousand men, attacked Forest, on Thursday morning, the 25th, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tennessee. A severe engagement followed, which lasted all day. The gun-boats co-operated with the land, force, by patrolling the river, which prevented the rebels crossing. They fought bravely, but were finally routed and scattered, with a loss of 1,400 in killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. We also took 350 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. The federal loss was 800 killed and wounded. The statement of losses may be exaggerated, but it is certain that it was very heavy on both sides, as the contest was fierce and sanguinary.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 10 P. M.

A special dispatch just received from Murfreesboro via Cairo, indicates that fighting had been going on for several days and that it was still raging. Roscenes had driven the enemy from their intrenchments, and had captured and occupied Murfreesboro. He will fight as long as he has a brigade.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation was published this evening. Although fully expected, it nevertheless created the most profound sensation.

One hundred guns were fired in commemoration of the event.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN RAID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th, 1863.—The bill appropriating one million five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of our sufferers, passed the House to-day.

CURYUS ALDRICH,

WM. WINDOM.

—
DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES.

GENES FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PICKETS.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Things About

OWN AND COUNTRY.

EDITED BY - - - - - SCRIPTOREM.

AN IMPOSITION.—Our County was sued at the late session of the Board upon a debt which was contracted unlawfully, owing to the fact that we have no County Attorney to attend suits &c., a judgment of a number of hundred dollars will be saddled on us.

A man by the name of Weinman in Co. H, 9th Reg't holds the office, but like the dog in the manger will neither protect the interests of the county or allow any one else the privilege. According to our constitution soldiers can vote and he who may vote may hold office, so that it seems impossible for the county to rid itself of this blood-sucker though he be beyond the limits of the State. He receives large pay as Lieutenants besides a bounty of \$33, and ten or twelve dollars per month for his family voted by county, and yet he is not satisfied, but retains the office of County Attorney, at a salary of three hundred dollars, and allows the county business to take care of itself. A man, Pittman by name, was arrested in this County and bound over for horse stealing, and his bond forfeited at the last October term of Court and this shameless tool instructed by the Court to prosecute the bond, yet it still lies untouched in the Clerks office. About \$1000 will be lost if this man is not removed, and some fit person employed to prosecute our county business.

For the edification of those persons who reside in more southerly and easterly parts of the continent, and who imagine that Minnesota is just the fountain-head of all the lie region, we would state that up to the time of writing (January 7th) we have not had in all three inches of good snow, and what little there has been, fell about the first of December, and only remained for a day or two. We had one morning that sent mercury down to 12° below zero; aside from which the temperature has ranged nearly all the time from 25° to 45° above. The weather for the most part has been clear and dry, and coatless men could be seen in any direction, seeming as comfortable as though it were May. Cold in Minnesota! it's all a mistake, gentlemen!!

SLIPPERY.—We had a few days of the aforesaid "slippery" weather, recently, and it was amusing to look out and see the various "strategic movements" of our citizens as they tried to successfully propel themselves about the streets; in many cases after receiving sundry falls, and as many bumps, walking on all fours would be resorted to; but ice being anything but warm, they would take fresh courage, and with a "cuss such a style!" they would again stand erect, start off in a sort of web-toot-gate, but all to no purpose! directly down they'd come kerfumix! right spank on the broadest portion of their trowsers; and next day one could count almost numberless sore-spots around on the ice (about three of which we can swear too). That is nothing more than some of the ups and downs of earth, and besides, gentlemen, a variety is the spice of life.

THE CHURCH-BELL AT LAST.—Nearly a year since the subject of a bell for the Moravian Church was agitated, but soon fell stillborn to the ground. We were surprised yesterday to learn that the minister, Rev. A. C. Lehman with usual characteristic energy was again canvassing the town for subscriptions with unusual success. At the time our "fist" was solicited to the list, he had received \$2,200, the most of which was paid down. When subscribers pay in advance they mean something; and it is now a well-authenticated fact, that if all who are called upon give as liberally as those who have already subscribed, the bell will be ringing out the time of day as soon as navigation opens. Let all give something and the more, the larger the bell.

TRAPPING.—Our townsmen Messrs. Quance and Noble returned a day or two since from a two week's trapping excursion in the vicinity of Lake Minnetonka. They succeeded in bringing into camp between three and four hundred muskrats, besides a little other fur. This is what we call death on rats.

We learn from a private source that our friend and predecessor, W. F. Elliott, has received the appointment of Q. M. Sergeant of the Ninth Regiment. We congratulate friend Elliott upon his success, and Col. Wilkin upon his good sense in making an appointment so well merited.

RATHER MONOTONOUS.—Things in this vicinity for the past three weeks have remained, as the young lawyer would say, about *status quo*, and if that technical term means anything like sameness or dullness it is just the phrase that will apply in the case. During that time it certainly has been monotony doubly refined; everything has looked dull, most dull, and, in fact, was dull;—a most miserable time for "locals." Business of all kinds has seemed depressed, and travelling has almost been suspended, owing to the fact of our having as yet had no snow, and of course the roads have been in no condition for wheeling. We feel encouraged, however, by the fall of snow we have had within the past day or two, and we are in hopes to have a little more of the same sort.

In the hurry of last week we omitted saying that we had received the Glencoe Register. It comes out under the supervision of Messrs. Elliott & Daggett, members of the Ninth Regiment, who are stationed at that point. It looked well, and contained nineteen columns of reading matter, and is the first issue of the Register since the Indian stampede. It fully sustains its former reputation as a live local paper, and we cordially extend to the publishers our best regards.

INEBRIETY.—We noticed the other evening a poor wretched individual nearly "dead drunk," with yet two large bottles full of, we presume, the regular "snakes in your boots" article, and we thought when we last saw him that the chance for his freezing was pretty good, for it was bitter cold. This is the fruit of—"ha, ha, whose treat is it?"

THE FERRY.—Our friend, Phillip Reynolds esq., has recently bought out the ferry at this place from Mr. Ellsworth. It is good new boat, and take it altogether is one of the most substantial institutions of the kind on the river; while Phil. is just the man that can "tend" after the most approved style, besides being a capital good fellow. The travelling public would do well to mark these facts.

JUST THE IDEA.—The St. Paul Daily Pioneer is now issuing a paper every Monday morning, in addition to the other six. This is just what ought to have been done long ago, and we wish the Pioneer may success in this essential enterprise.

We have been having about four drops and a half of snow, lately, for the first time, to speak of, this season; and if the institution would let down about four and a half more such drops sleighing would be "oil."

The Right Reverend Bishop Whipple delivered an able sermon in the Moravian Church in this place on last Saturday evening. The house was full and all listened to what was said with manifest interest.

We felt about the size of a musket's conscience the other morning, when our "better half" informed us that "always felt cheap" whenever she attempted to call us dear.

CHASKA MARKET.

Flour	\$4.50	@ 5.00
Wheat	68	70
Corn	30	35
Oats	30	00
Barley	55	00
Rye	30	00
Beans	100	125
Potatoes	6.75	12
Salt	12	10
Butter	10	12
Eggs	1.00	1.25
Cranberries	10	12
Hides, dry	25	30
Dos. green	4	5

T. J. DUFFY,
[LATE SWANWICK & DUFFY.]

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Of every description;

STOVES, TIN and
SHEET-IRONWARE

—AND—

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS,

General Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

No. 1, Holmes Street,

SHAKOPEE, — MINN.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH,

200 bbls White Lime, 50 bbls Calcined Plaster;

50 bbls Gunpowder, Cement;

50 bbls U.S. Cement;

50 bbls New York Cement;

25 bbls Roofing Composition and Paper;

Also, Nails, Glass, Soap and candle—large lots.

[37] J. V. SIMPSON, Lowerlevel.

GRAIN and Produce of all kinds are taken as fast as delivered, at Warner's

Henry Young's CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASKA.....MINNESOTA.

HAVING now on hand and for sale a large

and choice stock of goods—consisting in

part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVIS-

IONS,

Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron,

Nails, Glass, and Tin-

ware.

HARD & WARE

Boots & and

Shoes,

Hats, Caps

etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living

price, either for cash, or in exchange for country

produce, for which he will always pay the high

est market price.

Cash paid for Wheat.

Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.

YALE & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER!

FINDINGS,

Saddlery & Hardware,

&c.,

CORNER OF THIRD & ST. PETER STREETS

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

OAK AND HEMLOCK

LEATHERS;

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CALF AND KIP

Always on Hand.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, PITTSBURG COAL, AGRI-

CULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line

including

Pig, Smeed and Kensington Bar Iron,

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chain,

Anvils, Vises, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock

Clipper Plows.

Which are well and favorably known, all of

which are sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and

Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

n^o 20—y

FRANKLIN & PEASE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS;

st. Paul, Minn.,

HAVE two large Rooms in the FIRE-PROOF

Block, next the Bridge, where they receive

all kinds of Goods and Wares

FOR PRIVATE SALE OR AT AUCTION.

MERCHANTS' stocks, household goods, and con-

veniences, of every character, solicited from the

Minneapolis Valley. They refer to any of the

bankers or merchants of St. Paul.

[37]

R. & J. M. WARNER,

AUCTION

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

corner of Third and Wabasha Bridge Square,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have constantly on hand a good stock of

Dry Goods, clothing, crockery, Glassware, cutlery, &c., which we will sell from 10 to 40 per cent. under the market.

[37]

WM. R. MILLER,

AUCTION

and Commission Merchant,

Third Street,

Between Jackson and Robert,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Money advanced on consignment.

A. MERICAN HOUSE,

Shakopee, — minnesota.

BERKARD & PEARSON,

Proprietors,

General Stage and Northwestern Express

Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH,

200 bbls White Lime, 50 bbls Calcined Plaster;

50 bbls Gunpowder, Cement;

50 bbls New York Cement;

25 bbls Roofing Composition and Paper;

Also, Nails, Glass, Soap and candle—large lots.

[37] J. V. SIMPSON, Lowerlevel,

Valley



C. A. WARNER,

VOL. I.

The Valley Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT

CHASKA - - - Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year	\$1.50
6 months	.80
3 months	.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 Square (10 lines or less) one line	\$.75
2 Squares (20 lines or less) one line	1.50
3 Squares (30 lines or less) one line	2.25
Half " "	.30
Fourth " "	.20
Business Card over 5 lines	.50
Business Card under 5 lines	.25
over 10 lines and under 15	.75
over 15 lines and under 20	1.00

JOB PRINTING.

We have a printing office with an extensive library of books, and a good Job Office, with an extensive variety of types suitable for

POSTERS, HAND BILLS, CARDS,

Ball Tickets, and Blanks,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Which we will execute in a neat and workmanlike manner, either

PLAIN OR IN COLORS,

And upon short notice.

JAMES DELEMATER.

Jurist of the peace, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOB W. E. K.

Of all kinds, ready except at this office.

CHASKA BREWERY.

Fritz & Unger, proprietors. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN A. DUNKLE.

Dealer in Wood and hoop poles. Chaska, Minnesota.

BAVARIAN HOUSE.

Paul Meyer, Proprietor, Walnut street, has a

ba

WOOD! WOOD!

Thechian wood-supplier for wood by Chas. Wilson, Chaska, Minn.

HENRY YOUNG.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors Chaska, Minnesota.

FRANK ENSLER.

Blacksmith. Showing done at short notice.

JOHNSON SCHWARTZ,

MERCHANT Tailor, Holmes Street, Shakopee, Minnesota.

WACONIA HOUSE.

H. BURRILL, Proprietor, Waconia, Carver County, Minnesota.

CARVER HOUSE.

L. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, Corner of Broad- way and Third Streets, Carver, Minn.

BATES HOUSE.

J. W. BATES, Proprietor. Fare good and charge moderate. Glenwood, Minn.

FRED GREENER.

Sale of Carver County. Office in the courthouse, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOHN NEINSTER.

Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and salt meats, Game, sausages, etc., etc. Chaska, Minn.

MATTHIAS GOETZ

Bread and cake maker. Baking neatly done on short notice. Chaska, Minnesota.

WM. B. NEWCOMB.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provision. Cash paid for produce. Chaska, Minnesota.

CHAS. A. HOUSE.

Frank, proprietor. Charges moderate. Fresh bread every day. Good stabling attached to the house. Walnut street Chaska, Minn.

JOHN A. WARREN.

Wholesaler and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and provisions. Boots, shoes, Hats, caps, etc. Cash paid for grain and produce. Chaska, Minn.

FAIR & LINNEMEIER.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, provisions, and articles of all kinds. The highest price in cash paid for Barley. Chaska, Minn.

LAGER BIER SALOON.

TWO Glasses of Lager for Five Cents. Bei Sebastian Omberg, Proprietor. Corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, Carver, Minn.

HOLMES & BRO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, provisions, and articles of all kinds. Commission Merchants. Carver, Minn. (See Advertisement.)

E. M. & J. H. BROWN.

ATTORNEY AND COMMERCIAL LAW OFFICES. 10th Street, Shakopee, Scandia, Minnesota.

RICHARD MARVIN.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS, AND QUINQUAWEAR. Third and Bench Streets, between Cedar and Washington, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

328, Elyria, Proprietor. First Street, near the town, Shakopee, Minnesota. Notice to the traveling public—good stabling and water, packed to the house.

E. WALTON,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Nails and Glass &c.

EDWARD AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, CARVER, MINN.

A large and good assortment of clocks just received and for sale. E. ANGELMEYER.

1863 No. 1

PRIVATE PUBLICATION

CHASKA, MINNESOTA

CHASKA, MINNESOTA</

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - Editor.



CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

SATURDAY, : : : JANUARY 17, 1863

U. S. SENATOR.

On Wednesday the 14th, inst., Governor Ramsey was elected to the United States Senate, for a term of six years commencing the 3rd of March next. The opposing candidates in the Republican caucus, were Hon. Cyrus Aldrich and Hon. Jas. Smith Jr. The contest between the friends of two of the parties has been so bitter that some fears were entertained that the Democracy would have to be called in to settle the difficulty. It seems from the subjoined account of the vote that in joint convention the party was unanimous which demonstrates the tenacity with which our legislature clings to the principle that the majority must rule, despite all personal consequences and disappointments.

War News.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
To Major Gen. Rosecrans, commanding army of the Cumberland.

GEN'L: Rebel accounts fully confirm your telegram from the battle-field. The victory was well earned and is one of the most brilliant of the war. You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world. The field of Murfreesboro is made historical, and future generations will point out where so many heroes fell gloriously in defense of the Constitution and thanks to the living and tears for the lamented dead.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-chief.

Advices from New Orleans represent that the rebels are strongly posted at Port Hudson.

A dispatch from Gen Dix reports a successful reconnaissance made from York town to West Point, capturing and destroying a large amount of rebel property.

A dispatch from St Louis states that Springfield has probably been captured.

Rosecrans having whipped the rebels publishes a retaliatory order, confining rebel officers until Jeff. Davis' order is revoked.

The rebel loss at Murfreesboro increases daily.

Lavergne has been burned, and the rebel wounded have to be sent to Nashville and thence to Louisville for treatment.

Mr. Heaton moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator. Adopted.

Senator Smith nominated Alex. Ramsey.

Senator Dane nominated A. G. Chatfield.

Gov. Ramsey received 43 votes and Judge Chatfield 17 votes.

Mr. Sprague introduced the following resolution:

Resolved. That there be a committee of three persons appointed from this body by the President to wait on Alex. Ramsey and inform him of his election to the office of U. S. Senator.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Smith of the Senate, and Sprague and Kidder of the House.

The committee immediately proceeded in the discharge of their duty promptly returned and through their chairman reported that the Governor had accepted the position, thanking the members of the Joint Convention and assuring them that he would endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent upon him.

The Convention then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Upon re-assembling the House immediately adjourned.

Large numbers of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland, since the Christmas Holidays, have refused to go to work for their masters unless they are paid wages for their labor, alleging that they became free on the 1st of Jan. by Proclamation of Emancipation. The masters are afraid to employ force, lest thereby they incur the vengeance of the "chattels," and drive them into acts of violence, for which it is said, the negroes are fully prepared. Some of the slaveholders, in order to settle the matter amicably, and "preserve peace" in the family, have agreed to pay their slaves wages; others, however, have refused, and their negroes are escaping in quantities.

Two years ago the ringleaders in a movement of this kind would have been seized and hung without process of law.

Now the slaves are ready to meet the responsibility of their acts, and to defend themselves.

A venerable lady in her 100th year, lost her daughter, who had attained the good old age of 89. The mother's grief was great; and to a friend who came to console her she remarked:

"Oh, dear, dear! I knew I should never be able to raise that child!"

Our losses in the ranks will amount to

250 or 3,000. Loss of the enemy unknown.

It has been raining here incessantly for the past 33 hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi.

At a counsel of war it was decided to operate against some other place.

A point of attack was decided upon but its publicity is forbidden.

LATER.

Cheatham's, and McCowin's divisions are reported at Shelbyville awaiting reinforcements of 3,000 men from Va. Shelbyville is sixty-three miles from Nashville, nearly south and third-three south of Murfreesboro. It is a branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga rail-road.

The rebels are in force at Charlotte, Tenn., and intend to destroy the transports on the Cumberland river which are carrying supplies to Rosecrans. Charlotte is 38 miles west of Nashville, and 12 miles from the Cumberland.

Morgan is again at large in Kentucky. Illinois letters state that the rebels are offering heavy inducements to the west if they will join the South. Congressmen from the west claim that it is a political necessity to build a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi, in order to enable grain to be shipped to the seaboard without being consumed by transportation. They consider this necessary to prevent the Northwest from going with the South.

A Newbern dispatch says troops are pouring in there, and an important movement is pending.

By a fore-garrison we learn that there are 300,000 cotton operatives in France who are very destitute.

Our blockading squadron have captured some important dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Mason and Slidell. They represent the Southern cause as desperate their only hope being in division at the North, or in foreign intervention.

The principal item in the Congressional proceedings, is a bill to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy, and provides for the issue of \$100,000,000 of U. S. notes in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. This issue is to be deducted from the appropriation bill before Congress.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

There have been a variety of rumors floating about the city concerning the Second Regiment having been in the late battles. We have been unable to trace the rumors to any reliable source, and have carefully examined the published list of killed and wounded as well as the list of regiments engaged but find no mention made of the Second.—St. Paul Union.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in Joint Convention at 12 M.

Mr. Murray moved that the Convention adjourn until 12 M. to-morrow. The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion did not prevail by a vote of six to two.

Mr. Heaton moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator. Adopted.

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Senator Smith nominated Alex. Ramsey.

Senator Dane nominated A. G. Chatfield.

Gov. Ramsey received 43 votes and Judge Chatfield 17 votes.

Mr. Sprague introduced the following resolution:

Resolved. That there be a committee of three persons appointed from this body by the President to wait on Alex. Ramsey and inform him of his election to the office of U. S. Senator.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Smith of the Senate, and Sprague and Kidder of the House.

The committee immediately proceeded in the discharge of their duty promptly returned and through their chairman reported that the Governor had accepted the position, thanking the members of the Joint Convention and assuring them that he would endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent upon him.

The Convention then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Upon re-assembling the House immediately adjourned.

Large numbers of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland, since the Christmas Holidays, have refused to go to work for their masters unless they are paid wages for their labor, alleging that they became free on the 1st of Jan. by Proclamation of Emancipation. The masters are afraid to employ force, lest thereby they incur the vengeance of the "chattels," and drive them into acts of violence, for which it is said, the negroes are fully prepared. Some of the slaveholders, in order to settle the matter amicably, and "preserve peace" in the family, have agreed to pay their slaves wages; others, however, have refused, and their negroes are escaping in quantities.

Two years ago the ringleaders in a movement of this kind would have been seized and hung without process of law.

Now the slaves are ready to meet the responsibility of their acts, and to defend themselves.

A venerable lady in her 100th year, lost her daughter, who had attained the good old age of 89. The mother's grief was great; and to a friend who came to console her she remarked:

"Oh, dear, dear! I knew I should never be able to raise that child!"

Our losses in the ranks will amount to

250 or 3,000. Loss of the enemy unknown.

It has been raining here incessantly for the past 33 hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi.

At a counsel of war it was decided to operate against some other place.

A point of attack was decided upon but its publicity is forbidden.

LATER.

Cheatham's, and McCowin's divisions are reported at Shelbyville awaiting reinforcements of 3,000 men from Va. Shelbyville is sixty-three miles from Nashville, nearly south and third-three south of Murfreesboro. It is a branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga rail-road.

The rebels are in force at Charlotte, Tenn., and intend to destroy the transports on the Cumberland river which are carrying supplies to Rosecrans. Charlotte is 38 miles west of Nashville, and 12 miles from the Cumberland.

Morgan is again at large in Kentucky.

Illinois letters state that the rebels are offering heavy inducements to the west if they will join the South. Congressmen from the west claim that it is a political necessity to build a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi, in order to enable grain to be shipped to the seaboard without being consumed by transportation. They consider this necessary to prevent the Northwest from going with the South.

A Newbern dispatch says troops are pouring in there, and an important movement is pending.

By a fore-garrison we learn that there are 300,000 cotton operatives in France who are very destitute.

Our blockading squadron have captured some important dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Mason and Slidell. They represent the Southern cause as desperate their only hope being in division at the North, or in foreign intervention.

The principal item in the Congressional proceedings, is a bill to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy, and provides for the issue of \$100,000,000 of U. S. notes in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. This issue is to be deducted from the appropriation bill before Congress.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

There have been a variety of rumors floating about the city concerning the Second Regiment having been in the late battles. We have been unable to trace the rumors to any reliable source, and have carefully examined the published list of killed and wounded as well as the list of regiments engaged but find no mention made of the Second.—St. Paul Union.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in Joint Convention at 12 M.

Mr. Murray moved that the Convention adjourn until 12 M. to-morrow. The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion did not prevail by a vote of six to two.

Mr. Heaton moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator. Adopted.

Senator Smith nominated Alex. Ramsey.

Senator Dane nominated A. G. Chatfield.

Gov. Ramsey received 43 votes and Judge Chatfield 17 votes.

Mr. Sprague introduced the following resolution:

Valley

Herald.

C. A. WARNER,

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

Proprietor.

NO. 21.

VOL. 1.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

The Valley Herald.
Published every Saturday morning at
Chaska - Minnesota.

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POSTERS, HAND BILLS, CARDS,
Ball Tickets, and Blanks,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Which will execute in a neat and workmanlike manner, either

PLAIN OR IN COLORS,

And upon short notice.

JAMES DELEMATER.

Justice of the peace, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOB WORK!

Of all kinds, neatly executed, at this office.

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Fritz & Ulmer, proprietors. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN A. DUNKLEE.

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Pani Motzter, Proprietor, Walnut street, Chaska, Minnesota.

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The highest price in cash paid for wood by Chas. Wilson, Chaska, Minn.

HENRY YOUNG.

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J. W. BATES, Proprietor, Faré good and charges moderate. Glenco, Minn.

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Butcher, Dealer in Fresh and salt meats, German sausages, &c., Chaska, Minn.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and provisions, Boots, shoes, Hats, caps, &c., Cash paid for grain and produce. Chaska, Minn.

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DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, provisions, and general Forwarding on Commission Merchants, Carver, Minn. (See Advertisement.)

L. M. & J. H. BROWN.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Office in Wright's Brick Block, Corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee, Scott county, Minnesota.

RICHARD MARVIN,

IMPORTER and Wholesale and Retail dealer in China, Glass, and Quenware. Third and Birch streets, between Cedar and Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

BEN. Endres, Proprietor, First Street, near the levee, Shakopee, Minnesota. Notices to the traveling public, good stabling and watered to the house.

E. WALTON,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, Hardware, Nails and Glass &c. (DAWSON'S BLOCK) St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGE and CONNELL MERCHANT,

Carver, Minn. Large and good assortment of clocks just received and for sale. E. HOLMES.

CITY HOTEL.

BISHOP, Proprietor. Fourth Street, between Jackson and Robert, near St. Paul, Minnesota. Dining Room, Bed and Breakfast. Good stabling and barn attached. Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the country.

ST. PAUL HOUSE.

J. EDERT, Proprietor, Shakopee, Minnesota. Table supplied with the best market afford prices according to the times. Good stabling and watered to the house.

Blanks for Sale.

We have for sale and keep on hand a full assortment of Blanks of all kinds—Warrants and Quit-claim Deeds, Bills, Mortgages, with and without waiver clause, etc., etc., which we sell at St. Paul prices.

R. H. CHITTENDEN.

Attorney at Law. Chaska, Minn. Office hours, 4 to 6 p.m.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

SHAW & HUNT, Proprietors. CORNER of Third and Jackson Streets, St. Paul. Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the State.

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

HIRSCHER & PETERS, Holmes street, door next to the Hotel Atlantic, Shakopee, Minnesota. Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Ware, warranted to be good, and sold as low as anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Shakopee, July 15, 1861.

W. B. GRISWOLD.

Attorney at Law. Having prepared with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrears, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also taxes paid for Non Residents.

Chaska, Sept. 25th, 1862.

J. A. SARGENT.

Attorney at Law. Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrears, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Henry Young's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Chaska, Minn. Large stock in every department, including great variety of public general, and no industry will be spared to render the forth-coming volume adequate to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as those of to day. The spirit of the age is to be found in every page of this journal, and the conductors of the journal will not rest in enlisting the best talent of the country to support with vigor and eloquence those opinions and principles which brace the great public heart to stand by the right.

The Atlantic Monthly will never give any other than the best literature and it will be the constant aim of its conductors to render its variety greater, and its attractions more numerous. The last number of the Atlantic, the contributions already in hand for 1862, the following will commend themselves as sufficient documents for every family to provide the forthcoming months of household reading.

Professor Agassiz will begin in the Atlantic early in January.

Dr. George W. Winship, well known for his remarkable experiments in Glyptodon, has written for the Atlantic, "The Autobiography of a Strength Seerer," giving an account of his method of training for feats of strength, with advice on matters of health.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Simple Life," will contribute a series of articles to the Atlantic.

Articles by Prof. James Russell Lowell, on topics of national interest, will appear frequently. Bayard Taylor has written a story which will appear in the February number.

The Staff of Writers, Poets and Postry, contributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly, comprises among its popular names, the following:

A. Newell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Professor James Russell Lowell, Charles E. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow, George S. Hilliard, Ralph W. Emerson, Royall Tyler, George L. Livermore, H. B. Stowe, Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and the "Charles Read," Rose Terry, Oliver W. Holmes, County Journalist, John Greenleaf Whittier, Dr. E. Prentiss, Rev. Holt, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, J. T. Trowbridge.

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Subscriptions may begin with the first or any subsequent number.

Specimens and back numbers can be supplied.

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A good Stable attached to the House.

Chaska, Minnesota, September 14th, 1862. C. EDERT.

SUIT PURCHASERS.

Chaska October 1st, 1862.

J. S. DUBOIS.

House, Sign, Car-riage, and Ornamental Painter.

AND PAPER HANGER.

Would respectfully offer his services to the people of Chaska and vicinity. All kinds of Painting done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Shop opposite Storer's Carpenter shop.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

Shakopee, May 24th, 1860.

Blacksmithing!

Lewis Wolff.

BLACK SMITH

— AND —

Plow Manufacturer

Chaska Minnesota.

Rectifiers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors

AND GROCERIES,

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We have constantly on hand a large supply of Kentucky Cornmeal, Flour, &c. We are the agents for the trade in this country, and we are satisfied from our experience in the business that we can do better by them than any other house in the city.

A large and good assortment of clocks just received and for sale. E. HOLMES.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1863.

THE JANUARY NUMBER will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its large and strong interest in education, great variety of public general, and no industry will be spared to render the forth-coming volume adequate to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as those of to day.

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The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.



CHASEA, MINNESOTA.

SATURDAY, : : : JANUARY 24, 1863

HOW THEY RAVE AND CROAK!

We are sometimes prompted to alternate our regrets and pity with outbursts of laughter when reading some of the sore-headed groans and railings which emanate from the leaders and journals of the Anti-Administration and Anti-Government party.

We find in a certain sheet published not a thousand miles from here in the issue of the 17th inst., more than two columns of original matter devoted to "setting up" Congress, the President, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Government generally. Nearly every branch of the Government is charged with crimes of the blackest dye, full of rotteness and contamination, and one State which forms a part of our Government with burning women, hanging Quakers, whipping men for kissing their wives, &c., &c.

Upon the outset our advice to all who think this Government so shamefully corrupt, is to pack up what few "duds" a merciful Providence has, during their sojourn in this vile country, vouchsafed them and leave for a clime more suited to their tastes, before they become themselves impregnated with the disease which according to their statements pervades our entire governmental as well as social system. Tarry not but go at once.

The first amusing assertion is that Congress passed a law that it should be a felony for a member of Congress or other public officer to defraud the Government; that it remained a law five or six weeks, and then was very quietly suspended until Jan. 1st 1863. It seems a little singular that Congress should do an act publicly and rescind it privately; that is certainly a novel method of legislation. A law once created, requires an act of the same solemnity to repeal it. If it became a law it must have passed both Houses, and, received the signature of the President and to repeal or suspend such law it must go through the same process. The proceedings of Congress are or may be always known to the public, are a matter of record, and it is a false and silly imputation to say that Congress has "quietly, very quietly" done any act whatever.

We do not recollect the details of the bill referred to, but we venture to say that there exist now laws which inflict a penalty upon parties defrauding the Government whether they be public officers or private contractors. Hardly a week passes in which we do not hear of arrests being made of parties accused of defrauding the Government. That there are bad men in Congress in either party no one will deny; but we find their complete counterpart in just such men as write such wilfully malicious articles in the *Argus*.

Let those who are without fault first cast the stone; let those who are continually finding fault with the policy of the Administration do more; let them point out a policy which is methodically arranged; that has flesh, blood and bone, something at least plausible, practicable and tangible, which the people can take issue upon, and which if commended to their judgment they may adopt. It is a rule of law that where you plead in abatement to a writ, you must give the other party a better one. Now, why do not these starving calves who are bawling and bunting for the public teat (for "that's what's the matter") instead of contending themselves in condemning the acts of Government, point out a different plan whereby the Government may be safely and honorably carried over this dark troubled sea of rebellion? Simply because there is but one alternative, which is to conquer or be conquered; because the whole catalogue of ways and means has been thoroughly searched, and the wisest chosen therefrom and put into practical operation; hence the growlings of the minority party are of needless origin and are the evidences of inward treason or insatiate desire to rule or ruin.

We are inclined to notice the abuse heaped upon the Bay State. The State that flew to arms in a twinkling and placed her men under marching orders, and while marching to the safety of the capital were murdered in the streets of Baltimore.

Massachusetts has furnished all, but 300 of her quota, and recruiting is still going on. No draft has taken, or will take place, while in other States drafting has not only been resorted to, but resisted; and in localities where resistance has been offered, may be found a Democratic majority of voters; and the reason why it becomes necessary to draft is that the mass of men left at home are the stu-

pid followers of that class of journalists who have no more courage or patriotism than to stay at home, behind the scenes, and stab the Administration in the back through the medium of an "up country" newspaper.

While Massachusetts is contributing of her means liberally to relieve the distress of the Indian refugees, the friends of these sufferers, and in fact a number of the journals of this State, are repaying her with the vilest and most vituperative anathemas an evil genius could conceive. People who will offer such treatment for favors granted are either lunatics or devils, and a human being possessed of one remote idea of a reciprocity system would say without hesitation that such should be expelled from the social circles.

In fine to those who are continually berating somebody, even from political motives we would say that you display a restlessness which does not become the man of sound judgment, and a recklessness which is prompted by selfishness and a disregard for the feelings of mankind.

War News.

THE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The following are the particulars of the successful attack on Arkansas Post, by the troops under General McClellan, and the gun-boats.

On Saturday last, the main portion of the expedition recently operating at Vicksburg, conveyed by the gun-boats Louisville, Mound City, Cincinnati and three vessels of the mosquito fleet, entered the Arkansas river, through the cut-off, about fifteen miles below Arkansas Post, and forty miles above the mouth of the river.

Arkansas Post is situated on a sort of horse shoe bend of the river, and is well calculated for defensive works.

The landing of the troops was made on Saturday, the 10th, a mile below the Post, and under cover of the gun-boats, but not within sight of the rebel position.

The gun-boats, after landing the troops proceeded up the river, and took a position within easy range of the enemy's works, at about three p.m. The boats immediately commenced firing heavy guns upon the fortifications.

The land forces did not arrive before the Forts until Saturday evening—a deep bayou interfering with their progress; but a division sent out for that purpose, discovered a way to get over it, but our troops were met at this point by rebel rifle pits. They were flanked however, after some difficulty.

This work consumed the remainder of Saturday. Sixty rebel prisoners were taken during the day. Our loss was but small.

From the position our troops reached the fort was in full view.

While this was going on, on land, the federal gun-boats were having a brisk engagement with the enemy. The rebels replied to our fire, with their heaviest guns.

On Sunday morning, January 14th, it was found the enemy had spent the night entrenching.

Our forces advanced at eight o'clock, upon the rebel stronghold. We surprised the rebels and rifle pits with energy and valour. It was then found that a thousand rebels had reinforced the first during the night; but the gun-boats held the enemy in check. The river batteries and the gun-boats kept up a continual artillery duel for three and a half hours. Every man on each side strained every nerve and exertion for mastery.

The casemates of the fort were made of solid timber, three feet thick, and covered with railroad iron. The fort was supposed to be impregnable, but the heavy guns on gun-boats, were too much even for their strength.

While this was going on, in front, two sections of federal troops flanked the rear of the fort, and left its defenders no other alternative, but surrender, and they did so.

The loss on our side, is killed, wounded and missing is from 300 to 500.

The rebels lost 200 killed, wounded and missing.

Seven thousand rebel prisoners were taken, and among them Gen. Churchill, commanding Post.

During Sunday, the gun-boats while firing upon the enemy's works, in their front, inflicted some injury upon our own men advancing from the flank, but the extent of this damage has not been learned.

The rebels had excellent fortifications mounting some very good guns. They fought with great determination.

The gunboat Louisville was hit thirty times.

ADAMAL PORTER MOVING UP WHITE RIVER—GEN. GRANT ABANDONING NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—By passengers from Memphis this morning, we learn that Porter's squadron had arrived at the mouth of White River.

Some of it had already commenced to ascend that stream accompanied with heavy land forces on General Grant's transports commanded by General McClellan.

The rebels are fortified up the stream at St. Charles' and Duvall's Bluff.

The Arkansas River is bank full, and in splendid boating condition.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11, via CAIRO, Jan. 13.—There is nothing new here to-day of local importance only that Grant has

evacuated Holly Springs, and that the greater part of Tennessee is to be given up for the present, and a heavy force to move down upon Vicksburg overland as well as by water.

Rumor has it that Helena, Ark., is also to be evacuated, but I think only temporarily.

The town of Holly Springs is badly injured by fire, supposed to have been set by the rebels.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Raleigh on the 3rd inst. Unpleasant rumors caused him to visit the West. He made a speech in which he said he was pleased to find the army in such good condition; and was satisfied that success would crown the Confederate arms, as heretofore on every battle field?

GALVESTON (TEXAS) TAKEN BY THE REBELS.

The following are the particulars of the Federal disaster at Galveston:

On the night of December 31st a reconnaissance was made by Capt. Shreve, with 25 men, which resulted in the discovery of a large rebel cavalry force in the western part of the city. It will be borne in mind that a detachment of the 42nd Massachusetts regiment, which occupied Galveston, were stationed on the wharf end of town, that is the point nearest the bar. Capt. Shreve at once posted his discovery to Col. Burrill by a messenger, when two platoons of 20 men each, under Captains Proctor and Savage, were sent out. It was reported soon after that Capt. Shreve had been captured, but the platoons were sent out and met him and his command falling back in good order.

About this time the Harriet Lane sent a signal which announced first, the enemy approaching by water; second, the enemy approaching by land.

Col. Burrill being notified of these signals immediately turned out his battalion, which all told numbered less than 300 men under arms, and constructed barricades of barrels, hogsheads, boards, and whatever else he could find, across the wharf and tore up the planks, leaving one narrow passage for the retreat of his pickets. Word was soon sent in, that the enemy in large numbers were crossing the bridge and had already taken possession of the rear of the town in strong force.

During the day the rebels brought light pieces of artillery, concealed in loads of hay, and fixed them in warehouses about a quarter of a mile from the wharf and when the Harriet Lane was fairly engaged, opened fire with these pieces upon the Union forces.

The rebels planted these guns for the purpose of obtaining an embarking range on our men, but a skillful change of position and barricades defeated their design.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The escape of

Marmaduke is conceded though great efforts to capture him and his forces have been made.

FROM TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, Jan. 18.—There has not much news been received here since the capture of Arkansas Post.

The actual number of prisoners taken in that engagement is 4,800.

Every steamboat is chartered by the Government on its arrival here.

All indications look for a forward rapid movement, by land and water.

General Grant is to have command.

The General-in-Chief has issued orders to the several corps commanders of the United States Army not to release rebel officers on parole.

The following is a specimen of the order:

For Major General Schenck:

No officers, prisoners of war, will be released on parole until further orders.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PACKETS.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, NAILS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

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DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PACKETS.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, NAILS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

COINING, PLATE, SHEET-IRON WARE,

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HOLMES & BROWN,

Things About

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

EDITED BY —————— SCRIPTOREM.

January 24, 1863.

LOCALS are something like "angel's visits" this week in the HERALD partly on account of the scarcity of the article but principally owing to the fact of our not having had time to pay attention to that department this week. You see, local reader, we had a "big thing" this week in the way of job work (which by the way paid well, and of course couldn't be refused,) and "that's how it is."

TAXES! TAXES!—It will be noticed by reference to our advertising columns that tax-paying time has again arrived. The various kinds of tax amount to three cents and six mills on the dollar, or in other words, three dollars and sixty cents for every hundred dollars worth of property taxed. The War Bounty tax is two cents while all other taxes amount in the aggregate to one cent and six mills. The Bounty tax is certainly burdensome but not so much so as a forty pound knapsack on the back with a tramp of thirty miles and a fair prospect of being shot looming up before us. Gentlemen, walk up and pay your tax, and without consider yourselves lucky that you may substitute money in the place of your life or limb. County, Town and Bounty orders, can be had at the different stores in Chaska at a discount, which will lighten your tax materially.

PERSONAL.—We (the boys) be it known, had the pleasure of shaking hands with the editor last evening, who returned from St. Paul on a brief visit home, and although wrapped up in divers and sundry robes, etc., when we saw him, we made out his face, which looked just as good-humored and jolly as ever. Legislating don't appear to effect him no mor'n nothin'. By the way, the "devil" of this institution requests us to return thanks to the editor for the beautiful pair of skates he presented him, and wishes the community and the world at large to distinctly understand that he never lends his skates, ahen!

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—Surveyor Brunius of Carver with his corps of aids is surveying a road from Chaska to St. Paul via Bloomington and Fort Snelling on the north side of the Minnesota. As soon as the surveying is completed it is intended to introduce a bill in the Legislature creating a State road, or a memorial to Congress praying for a military road through the route surveyed by Mr. Brunius.

We are in great need of such an improvement, as it will save in a trip to St. Paul either one dollar for ferrying, or ten miles travel, as we must either cross and re-cross two ferries or travel northward from the direct route to avoid them. We wish the enterprise abundant success.

ANOTHER runaway occurred yesterday resulting in the spilling out of the driver and contents, smashing up the "go-cart" a little, and some other damage of not a very serious nature.

The cause, we believe was, the horse was drunk, and the man was pretty wild, and take it all around no pity could be bestowed upon either, the "wild man" in particular.

BROOMS.—Our friends Messrs. Noble and Quance, we notice, are now turning out brooms by the quantity. Their brooms are made from the corn of their own raising, and are as fine an article of the kind as we have seen for many a day. This is "home manufacture" and we are glad to note it and wish them a big trade and handsome profit in the broom business.

WINTER.—Winter has come at last, "with his cold chilly breath." There is at present about five inches of good snow, and as soon as it freezes up sufficiently hard we may reasonably expect business to revive again. Hope to fortune it will, for this is awful dull.

—If a man marry a shrew, are we to suppose he is shrewd?

—It is a very easy thing for a man to be wise for other people's.

—It is better to need relief than to want heart to give it.

A stagnant soul, like a stagnant pool breeds insects, and reptiles, and slime.

—Life is a lottery; but he who draws many corks won't be likely to draw much else.

DIED.
On the 19th inst., at the residence of his father, Mr. JOHN FREISALX, of Lake Town.

This young man was a volunteer in the Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was taken sick while on duty in Tennessee and conveyed to the St. Louis Hospital. When it was found that he could not survive he was sent home to die. He arrived on the 18th inst., and died the next day, barely giving him time to say farewell to friends and all things earthly. He was buried from the Catholic Church in this village, and followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

SAIN T PAUL MARKET.

Beans	\$100@125
White, 3 lb.	Bread
Water Crackers, 3 lb.	4
Butter Crackers,	12
Soda, Boston, &c.	5
Pilot Bread, 3 lb.	350
	Butter
Firkin, 3 lb.	8@10
Country in rolls.	12@15
	Cheese
W. R. 3 lb.	9@9
E. D.	11@
Rio, Prime, 3 lb.	30@35
Laguna	35@40
Java	35@40
Mocha	40@45
	Eggs
Per dozen.	@10
	Fruits.
Apples, green, 3 lb.	\$1@450
Apples, dried, 3 lb.	1@10
Cranberries, 3 lb.	00@25
Peaches, dry, 3 lb.	9@12
Prunes	9@10
Quarants	10@
	Feathers
Live Geese	55@60
Indian	13@20
	Flour and Meal
Superfine, 3 lb.	3@00
Extra	50@200
Corn Meal, 3 lb.	1@10
	Grain.
Wheat, 3 bush.	55@60
Rye	33@6
Oats	33@6
Barley	60@65
Corn	40@45
	Lead and Shot
Pig, 3 lb.	10
Bar	225
Shot, 3 bag.	Molasses
Plantation, 3 gallon.	50@60
Sugar House	10@
Golden Syrup	65@75
Nails	
Out, 8s and 10s, 3 kg.	84 25@200
Wrought	700
	Onions
Per bush.	60@65
	Provisions
Mess Pork, 3 lb.	8@1100
Mess Beef	10@1150
Liver sides	8@9
Hams, bacon, S. C.	10
Shoulders	6@6
Lard	6@6
	Sugar
Brown	@12
Cracked	16
Loaf	6

	IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
	HARDWARE, PITTSBURG GOAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
	Keep constantly on hand all goods in his line
	Including
	Pig, Swoes and Kansington Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chains, Anvils, Vises, Axes, &c.
	Also the celebrated
	St. Paul Clipper and Rock Island Clipper Plows.

Which are so well and favorably known, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

20th October, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of R. M. Kennedy.

On reading and doing the petition of Eliza Dutoit as widow of the said Frederick Dutoit deceased, praying for reason: wherein set forth letters of administration issued in her behalf:

That the Probate of the Estate of Eliza Dutoit as widow of the said Frederick Dutoit deceased, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and all persons interested in the estate, to the Judge of Probate of Chaska county and state aforesaid for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, Minn., 24th day of October, 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

TO THE MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPER

—AND—

RESIDENTS OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY.

R. MARVIN is selling Crockery and Glass at St. Louis prices. Selling strictly for

CASH,

With the largest stock of Goods ever kept in the State, he is able to supply every demand in his line of business.

IMPORTING

His goods direct from Europe, and personally selecting them, he is able and willing to sell cheap. No necessity exists for Merchants to go further, as there is

not a larger nor better selected stock in the North-West. N. B.—A large stock of Common Goods.

St. Paul, Oct. 24th. n. 3m

EATHER.—KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners, and

CURRRIES!

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Provisions,

Crockery and Stone-ware, Iron,

Nails, Glass, Tinware,

Hardware,

Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Caps,

etc.,

And all other articles usually kept in the country trade.

ALL of which he will sell at the smallest possible living profit, either for Cash or in Exchange for Country Produce, for which he will always pay the highest Market Price.

Young America, Sept. 15, 1861.

4. ly

THE

Home Journal

FOR 1863.

A new series of this universally popular family newspaper will be published on the first day of January next, printed, as heretofore, on the finest of paper and with the best of type.

We have the pleasure in informing the public that our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague

Theodore S. Fay.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

Very thrilling stories.

Some of the ablest living pens are engaged for us.

We are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of our forthcoming

Travels and Adventures.

But the feature of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most "recherche" of all; its prominence as the exponent of

Refined Society.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect.

The Editors

You are hereby notified that a suit of

Attachment has been issued against you,

and your property attached, to satisfy the

demand of James Simon Sr. and Jesse B.

Hill, amounting to the sum of Fifty two

dollars and sixteen.

Now unless you shall appear before the Justice

of the Peace in and for said County at his

office in the town of Carver on the 24th

day of January a. d. 1863 at three o'clock

in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered

against you, and your property sold to

pay the debt.

Dated this 1st day of Jan. a. d. 1863.

W. B. Gaiswold, JAMES SLOCUM, Sr.,

Atty for Piffs.

Jesse B. Hill, Plaintiff.

Atto. for D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

Third Street,

Between Jackson and Robert,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

—Money advanced on consignment.

SHERRARD & FEEHILL,

Proprietors.

General Stage and Northwestern Express Co.

GRAIN and Produce of all kinds are taken as fast as delivered, at Warner's

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FOR 1863.

The Saturday Evening

POST!

The Publishers of the Post take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a series of good things to their thousands of readers. Among the contributors to the Post we may now mention the following distinguished authors:-

Mrs. ELLEN WOOD, Author of "The Earl's Hours," "East Lynne," "The Changelings," &c.

MARION HALLAND, Author of "Avalon," "The Hidden Path," "Miriam," &c.

EDWARD KIRKE, Author of "Among the Pines."

VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, Whose Domestic Sketches are so greatly admired:

During the coming year the Post will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for its Ice Stories, sketches and poetry. Special departments shall also be devoted as heretofore to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year, \$2.00
4 copies one year, .60
8 copies one year, 1.20
20 copies one year, 2.40

Any one getting up either of the two last named clubs, will have a copy sent them free of charge.

A Splendid Premium.

Who wants a Sewing Machine? To any one sending thirty premiums and \$50, we will give one of Winfield & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, such as they sell for \$15. The machine will be selected new at the manufacturer in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Address - DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1862. SPRING. 1862

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

have just received a large stock of
DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES,

CONSISTING OF
FANCY DRESS
Goods,
OF EVERY VARIETY OF QUALITY!

WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT

THE TIMES.

Mottled Norella Cloths, from 10 to 25 cents per yard.

Plain Poil de Chevres, Embroidered Poil de Chevres; every variety of Challey; Embroidered and Grey Giselles; Blue, Green, Pink Barque Lexington; French, English, and American Mousseline de Laines. Printed Linen in great variety.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Gingham's.

Also,

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS,
Men's and Boys' Summer Wear; Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, and Summer Cloths, Also, a very large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND EMBROIDERIES
PARASOLS, SUN-UMBRELLAS, &c.

Also, a large stock of

Domestic & Foreign Goods
by the piece or package, for the country trade.

COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Can purchase their goods of us, and save time and money. We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our New Styles of Cloaks and Mantles. Our entire stock will be sold for

CASH, at Prices to Defy Competition!

The public are invited to visit our New Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

[32]

STEAM FURNITURE WORKS



TIE SUBSCRIBED, having just introduced steam power into his factory, is now preparing to manufacture, upon short notice, and in a style unsurpassed west of St. Paul, all descriptions of furniture, including

BEDSTEADS,



CHAIRS,



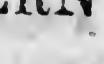
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STANDS,



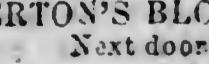
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LIBRARIES,



SECRETARIES,

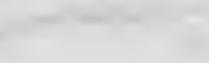


&c., &c.

Those in want of Furniture are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. B. FAILING.

Young America, Nov. 20, 1861.



[32]

NORTHWESTERN



Saddle, Harness



- AND -

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

EDGERTON'S BLOCK,



Next door to the Bank.

Third Street,



ST. PAUL, MINN.



L. B. LOVE.

[32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAUTED property to be mortgaged and foreclosed on certain date, 1853, by William F. Watson, to Jacob S. Chamberlain and his said Chamberlain duly assigned to Pablo E. Watson, together with the note secured thereby, which said mortgage, and the assignments thereto, are on record in the office of Register of Deeds in St. Paul for Carver county, Minnesota, January 25, 1853, at page 140, etc., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 140, etc., conveying the north-east quarter of south-west quarter lot five of section two (2), in township 166, range 14, in the town of Chaska, in the county of Carver, in which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice \$292.80, as part of said Mowatt to said Chamberlain sum of same dates, and secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law having been instituted, or ever taken, over the same, or any part thereof, now therefore;

Note is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed at a sale at public auction to be held at the office of Register of Deeds in St. Paul, in Carver county, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M., of such of said mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy said note and mortgage, and disbursements of foreclosure, and amount of taxes, etc., \$292.80.

PABLO E. WATSON, Assignee.

L. M. STEWART, Attorney.

June 14, 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, } ss.

County of Carver, } ss.

In the matter of the estate of, Jacob Ackerman, late of the village of Carver in said county.

At a special term of the Probate court held in and for the county of Carver on the 4th day of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the Honorable Judge of Probate in Chaska, in the county of Carver, Minnesota, it is ordered that the said Probate court hear and determine the hearing of said petition, and to grant or deny the same, and to do all other acts in accordance with the practice of this court.

And it is further ordered that said petition, and the pendency of said petition, by cause of a copy of this publication in the Valley Herald, a weekly newspaper published at Chaska, and State and Standard of three successive weeks previous to the said date, be recorded.

Dated Chaska, Y'ning October 4th, A. D. 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

ss.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

Second Collection List,

Assessor's Office, St. Paul, October, 1862

Public Notice is hereby given that the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of November, 1862, will be held in the City of St. Paul, in the office of the Probate Court, in the forenoon, for the examination of the estate of James Deinhardt, in Chaska, in the County of Carver, Assessor of Deeds Division on the Fourth day of November, A. D. 1862, and immediately thereafter until all papers are filed.

And it is further ordered that all persons interested in the administration of said estate, appear at the session of the Probate Court, then and there, where the same may be heard, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.



CHASKA, - - MINNESOTA.

January 31, 1863.

OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

The news of the past week from the Army, though of no startling import, is of no little significance if we can believe the telegraphic reports. From the dearth of news respecting actual movements of the army, we may conclude that our long news of importance will transpire; as a storm follows a calm, so will exciting news follow the lack of it.

The army of the Potomac has again changed hands, and "fighting Joe" takes command. In turn the people will chant the praises of Gen. Hooker as they have the whole catalogue of his predecessors; but we hope, as we ever have with each successor in command of that army, that we may not be called upon to sing the dirge of his resignation, dismissal or defeat.

The Report that the Army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded can hardly be credited. As long as organized rebels to the number of 20,000 continue to menace our Capital, nothing but insanity or treason would dictate such a course. The army would have crossed the Rappahannock last week had not a merciless rain and snow storm, rendered the roads impassable.

The State Legislature has elected F. Driscoll State Printer. A few bills have been passed to which we refer our readers in another column. As we have not space for a full report of Legislative proceedings we only give bills of the third reading and passage.

A bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians has just passed the U. S. Senate. Efforts are being made for the removal of all other tribes from the limits of this State. The effect of the resolution of Congress providing for the payment of soldiers is being felt in this state. Paymasters are loaded with "Green Backs," and our soldiers made glad.

Legislature of Minnesota.

FIFTH SESSION.

Senate.—Jan. 23.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President *pro tempore*.

THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Senate bill for an act regulating divorces. Passed—ayes 12, nays 2.

Senate memorial for the establishment of a daily through mail route from Saint Peter via New Ulm, to Fort Ridgely, in this State. Passed—ayes 11, nays 4.

House joint resolution, accepting the donation of lands by Congress for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college. Passed—ayes 16.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.

Monday Jan. 24.—Mr. Heaton, from the committee on State affairs, to whom was referred the bill for revising and continuing in office for the period of forty days the late Special Board of State Auditors, reported the same back with a substitute creating a new Board under the appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing that the rules they may adopt for their guidance shall be made public, and that their sessions and acts shall all be made public.

The substitute was read a first and second time and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—House met at the usual hour. Prayer by the Chaplain.

THIRD READING.

A bill to regulate conveyances heretofore made, and to provide for recording the same. Passed.

THIRD READING AND PASSAGE.

House bill to authorize townships to expand a part of their road tax in adjoining townships. Passed.

Joint resolution to relieve the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad from the deposit of \$1,000 in the State Treasury. Passed.

House bill to repeal an act granting the privileges of citizenship to Indians who have adopted habits of civilization. Passed.

In the reign of Charles the Second it was customary, when a gentleman drank a lady's health, to throw some article or dress into the flames in her honor, and all his companions were obliged to sacrifice a similar article, whatever it might be. One of Sir Charles Seley's friends is perceiving that he wore a very rich lace cravat, drank to the health of a certain lady, and threw his own cravat into the fire. Sir Charles followed the example very good naturally, but said he would have his joke in return. Afterward, when he dined with the same party, he flattered a bumper to some reigning beauty, and called on a dentist to extract a decayed tooth which had long pained him. Liqueur demanded that every one of the party should have a tooth extracted and thrown into the fire; to which they all yielded, after many murmurs about the cruelty of the thing.

War News.

Condensed from the St. Paul Daily for the Future Weeks.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Paymasters left this morning to pay the army of the Potomac. This is regarded as an indication of no immediate fighting at present.

The storm, bad roads and delay in arrival of pontoons indefinitely postpone an advance of the army of the Potomac.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Porter court martial found him guilty of every charge which Gen. Pope had preferred against him. The effect will be to change public opinion very greatly in favor of Pope's favor. A member of the court martial said as the evening court adjourned he believed Pope's campaign before Washington was the most brilliant of the Generals of the army.

Burnside, Sumner and Franklin are now in Washington. Burnside and staff have a temporary leave of absence.—Burnside and Sumner were released at their own request, but it is understood Franklin was recalled for reasons not yet made public.

In the Senate, to-day, quite a sensation was created by some remarks made by Mr. Saulsbury on the bill, sustaining the President's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He was called to order several times, and finally he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and quieted down after shaking his fist and swearing at the Sergeant-at-arms and Mr. Sumner.

The Passaic and Montauk iron clads reported at their destination, all right. They behaved well in storm, and all fears of their unsuitability for sea may be dispelled with.

It is only given that the following die-cast taxes have been levied on the Real Estate and Personal property in the various Townships of Carver county for the year 1862.

James Russell Lowell, Charles E. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow, George S. Hillard, Ralph W. Emerson, Henry C. Allen, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Rev. W. Mitchell, C. H. Stowe, Mrs. Stowe, Antislavery wife in the Harriet Martineau, Iron Mills, and the Charles Read, Rose Terry, Oliver W. Holmes, County Parson, John G. Whittier, Harris E. Prentiss, E. P. T. Bigelow, Robert Lowell, David Fisher, J. T. Woodbridge.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five cents per month. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publisher will mail the work to any part of the United States prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with the first or any subsequent number. The price of the quarterly is \$1.00, and the number can be supplied in Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

TRANSMISSION ARRANGEMENTS.—Subscribers pay their own postage. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Ten Dollars; Eleven copies for Twenty Dollars; and so on. Subscribers are entitled to one free copy per year.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBSCRIPTION.—List of Premiums, &c., furnished on application to TUCKOR & FIELDS, Publishers,

135 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

tonight. It is that the Army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded, and the greater portion of it sent to the West to co-operate in the grand campaign soon to be inaugurated.

A small portion of it will be retained; just enough to protect the reserve.

RESIGNATION OF BURNSIDE.

This morning Burnside resigned over the command of the army to Gen. Hooker. As soon as the change was known, the principal officers waited on General Burnside and took leave of him with regret. The General issued a brief parting address to the army before leaving.

WASHINGTON Jan. 27.—The *Star* to night says that Hooker will soon put his army actively to work. The cause of the delay has been simply a question of mind.

No other officer is better acquainted than he with the relative capacities of other Generals of the army.

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ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1863.

THE JANUARY NUMBER will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its very large and still increasing circulation is a gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry will be spared to render the forthcoming issues adequate to the wants of times so exigent, and events as those of to day. The life of the magazine, the best interest of the nation, demand of literature a manly and generous action, and the conductors of the journal will not permit no efforts in eliciting the best men of the country to support with vigor and eloquence the great public heart to stand firm on the side of freedom and Right. An elevated national American spirit will always be found illustrated in the pages. The Atlantic Monthly Magazine will give to the world the best literature and it will be the constant aim of its conductors to render its variety greater and its attraction better each month than the last. Among the contributions already in hand for 1863 the following will commence a series of articles on Natural history, and knowledge topics to be continued from month to month that will be of great interest to the public.

Professor Agassiz will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural history, and knowledge topics to be continued from month to month that will be of great interest to the public.

Dr. George B. Winslow, well known for his remarkable experiments in Gymnastics, has written for The Atlantic, "The Autobiography of a Strength Seeker," giving an account of his method of training the body of strength, with advice on the care of health.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-day," will contribute a series of Tales during the year.

Articles by James Ross Lowell, on Arctic exploration, on the subject of the Arctic Regions, will appear frequently.

Bayard Taylor has written a story which will appear in the February number.

The Staff of Writers, in Prose and Poetry, contributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly, comprises among its popular names, the following:

James Russell Lowell, Charles E. Norton, Henry W. Longfellow, George S. Hillard, Ralph W. Emerson, Henry C. Allen, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Rev. W. Mitchell, C. H. Stowe, Mrs. Stowe, Antislavery wife in the Harriet Martineau, Iron Mills, and the Charles Read, Rose Terry, Oliver W. Holmes, County Parson, John G. Whittier, Harris E. Prentiss, E. P. T. Bigelow, Robert Lowell, David Fisher, J. T. Woodbridge.

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135 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Henry Young's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASKA.....MINNESOTA.

HAVING now on hand and for sale a large and choice stock of goods—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron;

Nails, Glass, and Tin-

ware.

HARDWARE,

Boots & and

Shoes,

Hats, Caps

etc.

All of which will sell at the lowest living prices, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market price.

Cash paid for Wheat.

Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862.

S. K. PUTNAM.

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

—IN—

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

CORNER THIRD and Market Sts.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of goods

PURCHASED IN

NEW-YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS LOW FIGURES

as any House in the Northwest.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. K. PUTNAM,

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER PACKERS.

CORNERS FIRST AND BROADWAY, CARVER, MINN.

DYING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, NAILS AND GLASS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CARVER. In District Court, 4th Judicial District.

RICHARD S. SINCLAIR, against ELIZA H. SINCLAIR.

The State of Minnesota to Eliza H. Sinclair Defendant herein:

You are commanded and required to answer the complaint in this action, which said complaint is on file in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for said county, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office in Carver, in said county, and state the time of the day you will be ready to receive the Plaintiff's witness, and if you fail to do so within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court to remand the defendant in said court.

The above is a true copy of the original complaint, deposition, and affidavit filed at the office of the Clerk of the Court in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of September, 1862.

Things About

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

EDITED BY —— SCRIPTORUM.

JANUARY 31, 1863

A MOON-LIGHT ADVENTURE.—We resolved a few evenings since that we wouldn't be a dunce all our life, and pass from earth "unwept and unsung," without even knowing how to skat; so, off we started in search of some slippery place whereon we could make our debut.

We succeeded, and after spending some time in arranging the preliminaries, we started out with a stout heart upon the glassy surface, supported by as many as could conveniently get hold of our coat-tail, and after performing several daring feats while thus supported, our heart began to beat with a feeling of triumph and victory; so much so that we requested our assistants to retire to the rear, while by a couple of graceful dashes (so we thought) we were soon out of reach of the tittering auditors, who we presume were "splitting their sides;" but, thought we, let 'em 'split,' we're all o. k.; but alas for the delusion of hope! directly, could it be that we were suddenly transferred to some celestial region, where stars, moons, rainbows, blue-bells and sun-flowers reigned supreme? That, for some moments was the question; one that the principle actor in this comedy failed to solve, until, as the various luminaries of various kinds and sizes began to disappear in the distance, oh, horror of horrors! we came to the conclusion that we had got a fall! It is needless to add that we retive from the stage, fully satisfied to die without any further knowledge of the popular amusement known as "skating."

THE NEW ROAD AGAIN.—A petition to the Legislature is in circulation for the proposed State Road on the Chaska side of the Minnesota river. Those desirous of signing it can do so by calling at the stores or upon James Delamater Esq., for the next two or three days—Come one, come all, and swell the list. Surveyor Brumus is completing his design of the survey, and when completed will be sent together with the petition to Hon. C. A. Warner, who will make a State road of it as quick as "any other man."

COURT COMMISSIONER.—We understand that Capt. W. R. Baxter has resigned the office of Court Commissioner of this County and J. A. Sargent Esq., has been appointed by the Hon. Judge Viningburg in his stead. Though the office is of but little pecuniary benefit, it is one of small dignity and responsibility, and confers a new title upon the worthy incumbent. We congratulate our friend Mr. Associate, in view of his being able to sit as the Judge of a "Court at Chambers." Is he as correct in his decisions as he is in questions of equity between man and man, we venture the assertion that no suitor at his court will go away dissatisfied or injured.

ALL THE Rage.—For the past week, we notice, white moustaches have been all the go! For particulars in the art—acquire of jock-frost.

WHY are the Legal-tender notes like the ancient Jews. Ans.—Because they are the descendants of Abraham, and know not that their Redeemer liveth.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Sea Farer."—When you see a dog with a stumpy tail, it is to be presumed that it has either been cut off or driven up. Any more such horse-questions to ask?

"Miss Isaacs."—No, we never regard it as advisable for a young lady to "pout" in the presence of her intended—unless she feels like it.

"Bob."—You should never drink anything stronger than "forty-rod" whiskey when you wish to make a good appearance in company.

"X. Q."—It is not customary to skate with your "Arabell" in summer-time; not half so much so as for fools to ask silly questions in winter.

"Oh, yes, "Jane," if a young man asks you to accompany him to a dance on Saturday night, go by all means; provided he is handsome, and you are a dancing character; but before engaging yourself always inquire of some disinterested party whether it is a "nigger dance."

HON. STORIES VS. FISH STORIES.—The St. Paul Press of a late issue chronicles the account of a "pig" that was brought to one of the markets of that city, which weighed when dressed, seven hundred pounds! and when butchered was only eighteen months old! Now, Mr. Press man, we always had a failing in favor of big stories, startling rumors, and the like, but we are willing to confess that this "pig story" suits us too well, and beats any two "fish stories" we ever heard.

SOMEWHAT REMARKABLE.—We were surprised on last Sunday morning to find, upon going out door, a very dense fog settled all along the valley. The night was a sharp, clear, freezing one, the thermometer indicating, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the temperature to be within eight degrees of zero—hence our surprise to find such freezing cold weather accompanied by so dense a fog. We know of no reason for this strange phenomenon, unless it was occasioned by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation?

HORN POLES.—The trade in this article appears to be considerable of a business in this market; load after load is coming in and being stacked preparatory to being shipped upon the opening of navigation to points below. We understand the largest quantity is intended for the State Prison at Stillwater for the convicts to work upon. Good for them; it will learn the miserable us to take a joke, though it should come in the shape of a hoop-pole.

PORK.—Dead swine are coming into market like hot cakes of late. In fact, for the week past we have been compelled to look so many great, grinning monsters in the face, that we fear lest we have a turn of the "night-mare," (or hog.) We should judge that the majority of these poor unfortunate porkers died happily, as they almost invariably had a corn cob in their mouth.

DOING WELL.—Since the recent snow to the roads have been full of teams, engaged in hauling grain to the different mills in the country. We understand the Jordan as well as the Shakopee mills are jammed full to the roof, and thousands of bushels still arriving. This, we can safely call the miller's harvest.

THE NEW ROAD AGAIN.—A petition to the Legislature is in circulation for the proposed State Road on the Chaska side of the Minnesota river. Those desirous of signing it can do so by calling at the stores or upon James Delamater Esq., for the next two or three days—Come one, come all, and swell the list. Surveyor Brumus is completing his design of the survey, and when completed will be sent together with the petition to Hon. C. A. Warner, who will make a State road of it as quick as "any other man."

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G. L. YALE, JOHN CAMPBELL, JR.
YALE & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER!

FINDINGS,

saddlery &c. Hardware,

CORNER OF THIRD & ST. PETER STREETS

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

OAK AND HEMLOCK

LEATHERS;

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CALF AND KIP

Always on Hand.

ORDERS PROPTY FILLED.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, BUTCHING GOAL, AGRI-

CULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his time

including

Fig. Saws and Knitting Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chains

Anvils, Vises, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock

Island Clipper Pows.

FAIRCHILD & PEASE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS;

st. paul, minn.,

With the largest stock of Goods ever kept in the

State, he is able to supply every demand

in his line of business.

FOR PRIVATE SALE OR AT AUCTION.

Merchants' stocks, household goods, and con-

cernments, of every character, collected from the

Minneapolis Valley. They refer to any of the

merchants or mercantile of St. Paul.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Carver.

To Allen B. Failing,

You are hereby notified that a writ of

attachment has been issued against you,

and your property attached, to satisfy the

debt of James S. Green Sr. and Jesse B.

Hall, amounting to the sum of Fifty two

days and sixteen.

Now unless you appear before J. S. Letford Esq., a Justice of the Peace and for said County at his office in the town of Carver on the 24th day of January a. d. 1863 at three o'clock in the afternoon judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to

pay the debt.

Dated the 1st day of Jan. a. d. 1863.

W. B. GUNSWOLD, JAMES GREEN, SR.,

Attly for Plffs. JESSE B. HALL, Plaintiff.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

1862. SPRING. 1862

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

DRY GOODS

FOR CASH.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES,

CONSISTING OF

FANCY DRESS

Goods,

OF EVERY VARIETY OF QUALITY,

WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT

THE TIMES.

Mottled Novelties from 10 to 25 cents per yard.

Plaid Poil de Chevre, Embroidered Poil de Chevre; every variety of Calicoes; Embroidered and Grey Gingham; Blue, Green, Pink Barege Loxahine; French Eng.ish, and American Mousseline de Laines. Printed Linen in great variety.

A SILENT STOCK OF

Gingham's.

ALSO,

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS,

Men's and Boys' Summer Wear; Black and Fandy Casimines, Satinets, and Summer Cloths.

Also a very large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND EMBROIDERIES

PARASOLS, SUN-UMBRELLAS, &c.

Also a large stock of

STEAM FURNITURE WORKS

BY THE piece or package, for the country trade.

COUNTRY MERCHANT

Can purchase their goods of us, and save time and money. We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our New Style of Cloaks and Mantles. Our entire stock will be sold for

CASH, at Prices to Defy Competition!

The public are invited to visit our New Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

[37]

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE

upon short notice all kinds of Job Print-

ing from a mammoth Poster to a Wedding

Card, and in a style incomparable.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM.

Who wants a Sewing Machine? To any

one sending thirty dollars and \$60,

we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's

celebrated sewing machines, such as they

sell for \$15. The machine will be selected

new at the manufacturer in New York, box-

ed, and forwarded free of cost, with the

exception of freight.

A dress, DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1862. SPRING. 1862

The Saturday Evening

POST!

**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
St. Paul Press.**
A Republican Newspaper.

The success which the Press has achieved affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper.

The Press will continue to advocate the interests of free American labor; the purity of the Union, and the preservation of Republican institutions; the right of self-government; the cause of the slaves; the freedom of the press; the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion; the use of every available means to crush the rebellion effectually, without regard to the preservation of the "peculiar institution" for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war; the general news of the day; all the telegraphic news of the associated Press of the United States; the same morning that it is given to the public in the leading cities of the Union; the proceedings of Congress and State legislatures; and by authority,

The Laws of Minnesota.

Market Reports by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press,
Enlarged and in Quarto Form

Will contain about forty-five columns of news matter—nearly eight pages—each week, but little space being devoted to advertisements.

Terms.

One copy one year.	\$2.00
One copy six months.	1.00
Two copies one year.	4.00
Three copies one year.	6.00
Seven copies one year.	8.00
Ten copies one year, to one address.	10.00
21 copies one year, to one address.	20.00
All copies will be furnished for One Dollar additional to club— <i>for unexpired time</i> —may be sent to any address.	
In clubs to separate address, each copy \$1.20.	

Saint Paul Tri-Weekly Press,

containing all the news matter of the daily press.

One copy one year.	\$1.50
One copy six months.	0.75
One copy three months.	0.50
Club of five one year, each.	3.00

22 clubs of any number, mailed to one address, each, seventy-five cents per quarter, or twenty-five cents per month.

Saint Paul Daily Press.

One copy one year.	\$1.00
One copy six months.	0.50
One copy three months.	0.30

To clubs of five, and to Postmasters others acting as agents for the Daily Press, it will be supplied in packages to one address, at ten cents per copy per week.

Steam Printing.
We have introduced steam into our printing establishment, and have in connection with it a

Complete Book Bindery.

We are now prepared to do work, cheaply, and in every department of Job and Book printing. Book Book Manufacture &c. &c. Orders for county and Official Blanks and Bonds particularly solicited.

Address,

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR 1863.

The Saturday Evening

POST!

The Publishers of the Post take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a *host* of good things to their thousands of readers. Among the contributors to the Post we may now mention the following distinguished authors:—

Mrs. ELLEN WOOD, Author of "The Earl's Hours," "East Lynne," "The Channing," &c.
MARION HARLAND, Author of "Adalene," "The Hidden Path," "Miriam," &c.
EDWARD KIRKE, Author of "Among the Pines."

VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, Whose Domestic Sketches are so greatly admired.

During the coming year the Post will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for Job and Poetry. Special departments shall also be devoted to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c. &c.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year.	\$2.00
4 copies one year.	6.00
8 copies one year.	12.00
20 copies one year.	24.00

Any one getting up either of the two last named clubs, will have a copy sent them free of charge.

A Splendid Premium.

Who wants a Sewing Machine? To any one sending thirty subscriptions and \$30, we will give one of Wiegler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, such as they sell for \$15. The machine will be selected new at the manufacturer in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH,

200 lbs White Linen, 50 lbs Calico Plaster, 20 lbs Felt Cloth, 20 lbs Utica Cement;

50 lbs New York Cement;

50 lbs Roofing Composition and Paper;

20 lbs Carbon Oil, 32 1/2 and 35 cts. per gallon.

Also Nails, Glass, Soap and Coal—large lots.

J. W. SMITHSON, Manufacturer.

G. HOLES' where you will get the goods

hand made Piano & Manufacture.

—

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made on the 20th, 1857, by William F. Morris, to Jacob S. Chamberlain, and by said Chamberlain duly assigned to Phoebe E. Watson, together with the notes and interest which were due in the office of Register of Deeds in and for Carver County, Minn. estate, January 23, 1858 at ten o'clock A.M., conveying the north-east quarter of south-west quarter, lot five of section two (2) in township 16, namely, the land lying in a tract of one acre, all lying in Carver County, on which there was claimed to be due at the time of this notice \$299.68, as per note of said Mowatt to said Chamberlain of date same as above, and secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof;

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed in the name of the Plaintiff in the office of Register of Deeds in and for Carver County, on the 21st day of August A.D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M., of so much of said mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy said note and mortgage with disbursements of foreclosure, and amount of taxes, being \$267.76.

PHOEBE E. WATSON, Assignee,
J. M. STEWART, Attorney.
Dated Chaska, Minn., the 21st day of August, 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate,
n^o 6

HENRY C. AYER'S PILLS.

Probate Notice, State of Minnesota, County of Carver, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Ackerman, late of the village of Carver in said county, deceased, intestate.

At a special term of the Probate court held in and for the county of Carver on the 4th day of October, 1862.

On application filed by the Plaintiff in the case, it is ordered that Friday, the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate in Chaska, the county of Carver, Minn., to be assigned to the hearing of said petition, all persons interested in said estate are required to appear before the Probate court then and there, to be held, to show cause, if any there be, why the principal sum of \$1,000.00 should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that if any person give notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear before the Probate court then and there, to be assigned to the hearing of said petition, all persons interested in said estate are required to appear before the Probate court then and there, to be held, to show cause, if any there be, why the principal sum of \$1,000.00 should not be granted.

Notice is given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed in the name of the Plaintiff in the office of Register of Deeds in and for Carver County, on the 21st day of August A.D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M., of so much of said mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy said note and mortgage with disbursements of foreclosure, and amount of taxes, being \$267.76.

PHOEBE E. WATSON, Assignee,
J. M. STEWART, Attorney.
Dated Chaska, Minn., the 21st day of August, 1862.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Second Collection List, County of Carver, ss.

Assessor's Office, St. Paul, October 1, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the lists under the Excise Tax Act of the United States within Division numbered Eleven, comprising the Counties of Carver, McLeod, Lincoln and Kandiyohi will be opened for examination, at the Office of John Deamer in Chaska, Carver County, Assessor of said Division, on the fourth day of November A.D. 1862 and will remain open for the space of fifteen days from said time.

Notice is also given that appeals will be received and determined relative to any erroneous or defective assessment or enumerations by the Assessor and Collector, and Division, at the above place on the nineteenth, day of November A.D. 1862, and immediately thereafter until all appeals are disposed of.

HENRY C. AYER, Assessor 2d District.

FORECLOSURE SALE, District Court, 4th Dist., Carver County.

Henry Buckenfeld, against John G. Loy, H. H. Lovberg, Ezekiel Ellsworth

Amount \$916.50 with interest.

Pursuant to a decree of the court made in the above entitled action of date the 23rd day of August, 1862, it is delivered to me the undersigned Sheriff, to serve upon the parties named in said suit, and to make known to the parties named in said suit, that the Plaintiff in the case, John G. Loy, has filed his bill of complaint against the said defendants, and Patrick McCaughey was defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of nine hundred dollars and fifty-five cents (\$916.55) with interest from the time of the filing of the bill of complaint, the 21st day of June, A.D. 1862, levied upon the following described real property, lying and being in County of Carver and State of Minnesota, as the property of said defendant, to wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section 18, Township One hundred and fifteen (115) of Range number twenty-three (23), West, and Black number fifty-five (55) of the Town of Chaska, according to the recorded plot thereof.

Dated September 8th, 1862.

FREDRICK GREINER, Sheriff of Carver County.

FRANK WARNER, Atty for Plaintiff.

CHAS. A. WARNER, Sheriff of Carver County.

[39]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and for the seal of the District Court in and for the County of Carver and State of Minnesota on the 4th day of February, A.D. 1862, in the name of said Plaintiff in the case, John G. Loy, against the said defendants, Nathaniel Cole and Patrick McCaughey was defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of nine hundred dollars and fifty-five cents (\$916.55) with interest from the time of the filing of the bill of complaint, the 21st day of June, A.D. 1862, levied upon the following described real property, lying and being in County of Carver and State of Minnesota, as the property of said defendant, to wit:

The west half (1/2) and the northeast quarter (1/4) of section 18, Township One hundred and fifteen (115) of Range number twenty-three (23), West, and Black number fifty-five (55) of the Town of Chaska, according to the recorded plot thereof.

Dated September 8th, 1862.

FREDRICK GREINER, Sheriff of Carver County.

FRANK WARNER, Atty for Plaintiff.

CHAS. A. WARNER, Sheriff of Carver County.

[39]

LAWYER'S SALE.

Probate Notice, State of Minnesota, County of Carver, ss.

Assessor's Office, St. Paul, October 1, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the lists under the Excise Tax Act of the United States within Division numbered Eleven, comprising the Counties of Carver, McLeod, Lincoln and Kandiyohi will be opened for examination, at the Office of John Deamer in Chaska, Carver County, Assessor of said Division, on the fourth day of November A.D. 1862 and will remain open for the space of fifteen days from said time.

Notice is also given that appeals will be received and determined relative to any erroneous or defective assessment or enumerations by the Assessor and Collector, and Division, at the above place on the nineteenth, day of November A.D. 1862, and immediately thereafter until all appeals are disposed of.

HENRY C. AYER, Assessor 2d District.

FORECLOSURE SALE, District Court, 4th Dist., Carver County.

Henry Buckenfeld, against John G. Loy, H. H. Lovberg, Ezekiel Ellsworth

Amount \$916.50 with interest.

Pursuant to a decree of the court made in the above entitled action of date the 23rd day of August, 1862, it is delivered to me the undersigned Sheriff, to serve upon the parties named in said suit, and to make known to the parties named in said suit, that the Plaintiff in the case, John G. Loy, has filed his bill of complaint against the said defendants, and Patrick McCaughey was defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of nine hundred dollars and fifty-five cents (\$916.55) with interest from the time of the filing of the bill of complaint, the 21st day of June, A.D. 1862, levied upon the following described real property, lying and being in County of Carver and State of Minnesota, as the property of said defendant, to wit:

The west half (1/2) and the northeast quarter (1/4) of section 18, Township One hundred and fifteen (115) of Range number twenty-three (23), West, and Black number fifty-five (55) of the Town of Chaska, according to the recorded plot thereof.

Dated September 8th, 1862.

FREDRICK GREINER, Sheriff of Carver County.

FRANK WARNER, Atty for Plaintiff.

CHAS. A. WARNER, Sheriff of Carver County.

[39]

LAWYER'S SALE.

Probate Notice, State of Minnesota, County of Carver, ss.

Assessor's Office, St. Paul, October 1, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the lists under the Excise Tax Act of the United States within Division numbered Eleven, comprising the Counties of Carver, McLeod, Lincoln and Kandiyohi will be opened for examination, at the Office of John Deamer in Chaska, Carver County, Assessor of said Division, on the fourth day of November A.D. 1862 and will remain open for the space of fifteen days from said time.

Notice is also given that appeals will be received and determined relative to any erroneous or defective assessment or enumerations by the Assessor and Collector, and Division, at the above place on the nineteenth, day of November A.D. 1862, and immediately thereafter until all appeals are disposed of.

HENRY C. AYER, Assessor 2d District.

FORECLOSURE SALE, District Court, 4th Dist., Carver County.

Henry Buckenfeld, against John G. Loy, H. H. Lovberg, Ezekiel Ellsworth

Amount \$916.50 with interest.

Pursuant to a decree of the court made in the above entitled action of date the 23rd day of August, 1862, it is delivered to me the undersigned Sheriff, to serve upon the parties named in said suit, and to make known to the parties named in said suit, that the Plaintiff in the case, John G. Loy, has filed